HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO 150— BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 27 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,038
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,068
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,594
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,598
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,954
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £102

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th June 2	DUMANA ..	8427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MALWA	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
29th June	BANKURA ..	Bussreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st July	VARELA ..	Bussreh via Karachi
6th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bussreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	537	29 June	30 June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Anand Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery (Dist. Okara
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on quotations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny day that sheds Brightness all around

KAM SHASTRA

A handy Volume of 150 pages is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity, that throws open all the gates that lead to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent gratis and post free on writing to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : : : : : KATHIAWAR

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business,
For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Candidates for SOUND TELEGRAPH TRAINING to join the PURISON TELEGRAPH TRAINING COLLEGE, Ludhiana. Prospectus free.
A R284

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English for the Modasa High School. Apply stating terms, etc., to the PRESIDENT, Modasa Education Society, MODASA. (Dist. Ahmedabad.)
A 28727

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit second language and having experience in teaching for five years at least. For pay and other information write to M. C. GANDHI, Vejalpoor, Broach.
A R287

WANTED—MANAGERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS and ACCOUNTANTS for a Bank and its Branches to be opened very shortly. Cash security Rs. 3,000/-, 2,000/-, 1,000. Pay Rs. 150/-, 100/-, 75/- Selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1991 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R306

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY-TEACHERS for the Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad, one graduate on Rs. 120/- p.m. and one Intermediate passed on Rs. 90/ p.m. both strong in mathematics and Hindi. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad.
A 28731

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Virlaparle, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and 8 rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 28735

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Appolk Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT facing sea. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 28736

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair and cultured HINDU GIRL of 16 years virgin or widow of any caste to marry a young bachelor graduate of high caste with a decent income. Apply with photo. Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R316

MEDICAL.

YOUTH REGAINED.—By using Richter's Special Remedies.—PROTESTIN, SPERMIN, HORMOGLAND-PREPARATIONS. Indications: Sexual Neurasthenia, Impotence, Frigidity, Climacterium. Virile, such as PROTESTIN. Tablets, Indications: Sexual Neurasthenia, Impotence, Hypertrophy of Prostate. Protestin is a compound preparation of extracts of testicles and prostate gland with an additional dose of the alcaloid Yohimbin and a cerebral extract containing specific lipoids. This preparation ensures a more intensified specific effect upon the genitospinal centres and upon the vascularisation of the genital organs. Dosage: Daily 3 to 6 Tablets. For full particulars apply for the literature of the medicinal treatment of sexual neurasthenia. Prices, per bottle of 100 tablets Rs. 5/2 and 50 Rs. 2/12/. CHEMICAL WORKS OF GEDEON RICHTER, LTD., Budapest. X. Sole agents in the Bombay Presidency and C. P. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & CO., Princess St., Bombay, No. 2.
R310

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR and LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES—Half slippers in Black or Tan Box Sides or Sambhur finished leathers. Sale prices Rs. 2-1/- to Rs. 2-12/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690B

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE No. 62.

REFERRING to the S. I. Railway advertisement inviting Tenders for the supply of metre gauge bogie steel ra trucks, tenderers are hereby informed th the date fixed for the receipt of tenders the Agent of the Railway has been extend from the 30th of June to the 31st July, 1927.
28740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests.
Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.
28507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE NOTICE.

RE.: SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR (CALCUTTA).

To be peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture-holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th July 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS situate at Belur, Thanna Bally in the District of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning. Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbies and four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1,500 H. P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 Bighas, more or less of which 18 Bighas are rent free and 11 Bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings, godowns, houses, out-houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 2,00,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Bose & Co., Attorney for the Trustees at No. 10, Hasting Street, Calcutta, and for full particulars regarding the Machinery, Land, Building, etc., apply to The Trustees, C/o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprasad at No. 140, Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N.B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above mill is open to private offers also, to be made to the Trustees C/o. Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane, Calcutta.

M. C. GUZDAR,
Gouri Sankar Goenka,
Trustees for the Debenture-holder.
28717

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY COURSE.

ENROLMENTS for the above course and admissions into the College HOSTEL are being made daily. For admission, please apply to the PRINCIPAL immediately.
28729

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 279 OF 1921

TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJIJI Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI UMER HAJI MANECK Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree, Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1924 and the Judge's order, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1927, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of land admeasuring 3651 sq. yds.) and bearing Collectors non-agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the public Road called 30 feet road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Gazdar and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of February 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28706

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MOHORRUM FESTIVAL.

IT HAS BEEN NOTICED in past years that during the Mohorrum Festival mandaps or booths are erected on public roads and streets without obtaining permission from the Municipal Commissioner. In view of the approaching Mohorrum Festival the public are hereby warned that the erection of such Mandaps or booths without permssion is an offence under the Municipal Act and the persons responsible for it are liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring permission to erect mandaps on any street should apply to the undersigned.

Permission will be granted wherever possible, subject to the following conditions.—

(1) That an application is made.

(2) That the applicants guarantee to pay the fees prescribed in the schedule of fees, in the event of the Corporation not sanctioning their remission; and

(3) On their guaranteeing to make good any damage done to the road.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th June, 1927.
28738

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December. 1926.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Devidas Motiram Dalal and Mr. Dawoodbhoy Abdulalli, who retired by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 20th day of June, 1927 to 7th July, 1927, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1927.
28705

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA
WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGARI AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT.

AMONG the priceless teachings that may be found in the great Hindu Epic of the Mahabharata there is none so rare and precious as this—The Bhagavad-Gita. Innumerable translations of this great classic have appeared since the days of Warren Hastings, but Mrs. Besant's rendering is designed to preserve the spirit of the original, especially its deeply devotional tone, while at the same time it gives an accurate translation reflecting the strength and terseness of the Sanskrit. Ninety-five thousand copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold and now another ten thousand copies of this astonishingly cheap book are issued for the benefit of the public. The text of the slokas is printed in Devanagari.

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AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture
WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?
A Picture which is the Picture.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A SADDLERY AND HARNESS SHOP TOGETHER WITH ITS FURNITURE ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 329 of 1927 (Jivibai vs. Esmailjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will this day MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 409, Karimbhoy Rangwalla's Building, Bhendy Bazar, opposite Noor Masjid, the whole stock-in-trade of a saddlery and harness shop as a going concern in one lot.

Consisting of a large lot of carriage and motor lamps, rexine cloths, leather and canvas cloth of different colours and sizes, solid rubber tyres, reins whips, hood covers, bolts and nuts of different sizes, leather belts, ribbons also shop furniture, show cases, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NANABHOY LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Netherlands Trading Society, the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Bhaidas Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 19th Proximo sell by public auction at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhoy Lane admeasuring about 183 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 164, New No. 5014, Old Survey Nos. 1139|40, New Survey No. 9411, Cadastral No. 420 (Fort division) and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1653 Street No. 35 and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jivanjee Mistry on the west by the property of Byramjee Kharsedjee Kotwal on the north by Cama Street or Nanabhoy Lane and on the South by the property of Ismail Hasham.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the mortgagees or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N.Y Acts heavy—Dry Weather needed. Small Market—Range 9 Points Futures 3 to 4 Points ox.

Local.—Narrow market. Better Liverpool Local operators bought. Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs Patel Bro's. have received the following telegraphic market advices:—

N.Y.—July Highest 16.59 (1-10 p.m.) lowest 16.50 (2-30 p.m.)

Liverpool—9-10 a.m. Light rains Georgia Alabama Mississippi and Texas Gulf coast.

Liverpool—12-25 p.m. Market awaiting crop developments. Considerable anxiety regarding weevil. Crop needs generally hot dry weather. Think market would quickly respond to unfavourable weather. On any break from present prices, we advise purchases.

Messrs Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market quiet but will develop strength if rains continue.—

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co's. report:—

The American markets are quiet with small fluctuations. We are now approaching July and think market will be very susceptible to any unfavourable weather news and reports of insect damage.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable 24th Inst. (5-35 p.m. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market looks somewhat heavy but "steady undertone. Lower prices seem "likely in immediate future in view of "July liquidation, but consider purchases "attractive on easy markets."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market fluctuated within a narrow range of 9 points and closed quiet at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 16.80 c.

The New Orleans Market ruled quiet and closed at a loss of 3 points. Spot Cotton closed unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened unchanged and ruled stead. Closing prices were reported 1 to 2 points higher. Spot cotton prices mere reduced by 3 pts. at 9.08 d. per lb. with sales of ready cotton 7,000 Bales.

Fears of further rains and anxiety regarding bollweevil, discourage agressing bear selling Improvement in weather conditions equally discourages impressive bulls buying hence prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. From the present move it appears that the market is preparing a ground for a fresh move in either direction and if insect damage does not become serious, we have good reasons to believe for a sharp drop in prices, as those, who are heavily loaded with purchases will be forced to liquidate their holdings causing a bad break in prices. However general sentiment is largely committed to bullish views and if the weather turns unfavourably, we are of the opinion that it will induce heavy profit taking and thus act as a check to material rise. Under such circumstances we think it a best policy to watch weather developments and if they continue satisfactory, sales in strong markets are likely to prove profitable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 335 for July/August Broach, Business in forward contracts is greatly reduced and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J/A.	335	335/8	334/12	335/8
Broach A/M.	343	344	343	343/12
Oomra July	326	326/8	326	326/8
Oomra D/J.	325/4	325/8	325	325/8
Bengal D/J.	293	295/8	293	295/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 25.

Liverpool opened 1 point lower but later on it was reported 4 points higher. Scarcity of contracts and better Liverpool cables caused some buying by local operators, widening the difference between old and New Broach contracts. The close was firm as under:—

Broach J/A.	335/12	336/12	335/12	336/12
Broach A./M.	344/8	346	344/8	346
Oomra July	326/8	328	326/8	328
Oomra D/J.	326	328/8	326	328/8
Bengal D/J.	295	297	295	297

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 25.

Sampin closed rather steady this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	217.70 +.0.70
September	223.00 +.0.90
December	224.10 +.0.40

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 25.

~~Bengal 295 J/J~~				
Broach 344 A/M.				
Broach 335 J/A.				
Oomra 326 D/J.				
Oomra 327 July.				
Bengal	319	313	306	298
S P	315	309	302	294
Rajputana	319	313	306	298
Broach	346	342	336	
S D	355	350	345	
P A	358	351	344	337
K V	346	343	338	
Dhobra	342	339	334	
Ratajin	345	342	337	
Surat	407	404	400	
Navsari	417	414	411	
Oomra No. 3	334	330	324	
C P No. 1	346	342	336	
C P No. 2	340	336	330	
Khandesh	330	326	320	
Mathia	327	323	317	
Comptah		369	365	361

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 25.

100 E D Sassoon Bengal 303
100 E D Sassoon Gadag 345
100 Sholapur Mill Kampala 520
100 Colaba Land Mill Amraoti 318
200 Japan Cotton & Co. Berar 337
100 G V Lanke Morbi Old 295
100 Mitha Nathoo Broach 345
200 Down Mill Broach 345
300 Tovomankwa Muglai 325
100 Currimbhai Mill Ujjain 325
200 Japan T & Co. Karanja 336
300 Japan T & Co. Broach 337

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25

	Ready	Mill	Terms
Bengal Superfine		M. G.	300/2
„ Fine	298/300	Nove. +25	Dec. +17
„	F.G.	„	293/95
Sindh-Punjab Fine		„	297/98
„	F.G	„	292/95
Wardha Hingt. Fine		M. G.	338/40
Nagpur	338/40	Nv. +35	De+24
Yeotmal		„	333/35
Arvi	333/35	Nv + 27	De+17
Amraoti		„	328/30
Kamgaon-Akola	328/30	Nov. +21	Dec. +11
Mulkapur	„	„	323/25
Khandesh	322/23	Nov. +13	Dec +2
Muthia Fine		„	318/20
Nanded/Purna Best Quality		„	332/35
Purna Average		„	323/25
Parbhani/Sailu „		„	323/25
Indore/Ujjain „		„	325/30
Burwah Sanavad		„	325/30
Broach Fine M.G.,			340/45
F.G.,			335
Westerns Good MG			328/30
„ HG.		„	
Cambodia Fine M G			380/85
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			338/42
Compta F.G.M.G.			338/42
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 25

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	99	3,12,615	2,90,254
Central India	276	2,94,311	3,70,657
Barsi and Nagar	386	1,98,004	2,19,655
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68 368	73,895
Berar	515	5,65,274	472640
Central Provinces		2,27,4.2	2,44,760
Total Oomras..	1276	16,66 664	16,71,861
Dholera	1508	1,72,2 6	2,71,295
N.W. Provinces ..		57,379	1,29,45'
Rajputana ..	556	54,129	1,06,021
Sind-Punjab ..	2	1,15,121	288,672
Broach		2,37,?60	3 11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	522	1, 0,279	1,29,3?9
Westerns-Northerns	3 1	6?81	83,872
Cocoanada ..		404	2,267
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1324	30,694	49,199
Persian		4199	4,277
American.. ..	85 1	3,07,806	17,257
Egyptian and African		76,385	67,395
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	13,910	29,11,059	31,36,161

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 23rd June.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2438	3,31,013	4,96,893
Japan & China	3048	13,75,906	16,24,461
Coast Ports ..	840	21,295	22,032
Up-country by Rail		1,40,315	85,508
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		35,950	20,966
Total	6,326	19,04,479	22,49,490

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 24.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69-1/8
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92-7/8

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 25.

London market yesterday closed 1/8d. higher. Shanghai Exchange was firm to-day and our market opened for Ashad delivery at Rs. 59/5 and ruled firm on local operators buying. The close was and quotations per Bullion Brokers' Association were reported as under. Double option premium for Ashad is As. 13/ and Shravan Rs. 1/5.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Ready	59/2/0			59/6/0
Ashad	59/5/0	59/8/6	59/5/0	59/7/0
Shravan	59/4/0	59/7/0	59/4/0	59/6/0

Shanghai London Ex. 2-6 15/16.

Tone of London market.—Quiet but steady. China doing nothing. India mought. Steady at present but we still think we shall see lower prices.

New York Silver 56 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 25.

The market ruled quiet but steady with little change in quotations:

Bar Gold Ready 21|9.
Ashad 21|8|6.
Shravan 21|9.
National Bank 21|11|3.
Sovereigns ready 13|8.
Sovereigns Forward 13|8.
Chartered Bank 21|11.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 127.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 23/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 83.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 25.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 to 6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day. By evidencing a drop of about a pence per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices. Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar Prices also register a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 15|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10 per F.B.H.
Shipment June s14|10 per F.B.H.
Shipment July-August-Sept. s15 per F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. s15|3 per F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March s15|7 per F. B. H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. June s15|5 per F. B. H.
July-Aug.-Sept. s15|5 per F.B.H.
Octo.-Nov.-Dec. s15|8 per F.B.H.
Jan.|Feb..March s15|11 per F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:
Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.
Tone:: Weak.

LINSEED.

London, June 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Buyers, June-July £18-0-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Buyers July-August £18-0-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Offered, June-July £19-5-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Sellers, Delivery, June-Aug. 32|6
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., Sellers, Delivery, Sept.-Dec. 33|3

COFFEE.

New York, June 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14.5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 24.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58-1/8
Copper, Braziers	£69-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£294-3/4

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 25.

The Linseed Market ruled steady on better enquiry and prices registered some improvement. The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady.

Linseed Sept.	11	7	6
Wheat Sept.	8	1	9
Wheat Price Ready	7	9	0
Wheat Price July	7	10	0
Wheat Price August	7	13	0
Wheat Price Sept.	7	15	0
Wheat Karachi	7	13	0
Wheat Karachi Sept.	8	0	6
Linseed Bold Ready	11	0	0
Linseed Small	10	9	0
Mowraseed Aug.-Sept.	8	0	0
Teelseed White	85	0	0
Teelseed White Dec.-Jan.	13	12	0
Gram Punjab Sept.	45	8	0
Castorseed Aug.-Sept.	48	14	0
Castorseed Ready	9	8	0
Cottonseed June-July	4	10	6
Groundnuts June-July	62	8	0
Poppyseed Ready	17	12	0
Mustard Khandesh 6 to	6	0	0
Bajree 44 to	48	0	0
Joowar 40 to	42	0	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), June 23.

Wheat Har	4	8	0
Wheat Bhadon	4	13	6
Wheat Asuj	4	15	0
Gram Har	3	12	3
Gram Asuj	4	1	3
Barley Asuj	3	7	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	1	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	3	0

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/13, Gram 3/11 to 3/13. Barley 3/2 to 3/3, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/2, Cottonseeds 3/15/, Oil of Rapeseeds 19/6/.

Market arrival:—Wheat 6,000 mds. Gram 3,000 mds. Barley 2,000 mds. Ropeseeds 100 mds.

Market condition:—Steady

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, June 25.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay, upto noon the 24th inst.:

Wheat 9,468 cwts.
Linseed 4,567 cwts.
Rape, rai and mustardseeds 172 cwts.
Poppyseeds 501 cwts.
Groundnuts 3,809 cwts.
Castorseed 3,199 cwts. z z
Rice 108,013 cwts.
Myrabollams 122 cwts.
Gram 1,188 cwts.
Joowar 137 cwts.
Barley 315 cwts.
Bajree 849 cwts.
Coal 123 tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	15/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/3
Jan/Mar. per cwt	15/6
c. & f. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/4-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	15/5-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/5-1/2 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/5-3/4 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/5-1/2 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot	1/5-3/4 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 25.

	To-day's Price.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£17-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£20-0-0

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				400	
Bombay Cotton				345	
Bombay Dyeing	918 12	925	917 8	923	12
Century ..				421	4
Central India				531	4
Colaba Land				147	8
Crescent	216 4	218 12	215	218	12
Edward Sassoon				140	
Fazulbhoy	908 12	913 12	905	912	8
Finlays				152	8
Globe				42	8
Gokak				136	4
ndian Bleaching..				240	
Indore Malwa				382	8
Kohinoor				1245	
Madhowjee				128	12
Mathuradas				80	
Meyer Sassoon				95	
Mysore				126	4
New great	313 12	317 8	312 8	316	4
Pearl	571 4	580	570	580	
Pabany				387	8
Phoenix				402	8
Simplex				185	
Swadeshi				518	12
Swan Mills				160	
Tata Mills				100	
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.			17	14	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108	1

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SOME SEA HERED EQUIDATION

Bombay, 25, June 27.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton mill shares opened quiet and ruled easy on some scattered long liquidation by weak Bulls. At the decline there was some covering by shorts and values fully recovered with a good undertone.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron Shares ruled easy during the early part on renewed unloadings but improved somewhat in later trading on bears securing profits. Bank shares were neglected.

SECURITIES:—

The market ruled firm at Rs. 77.15 for 3 1|2 per cent paper. At the advance a big block was sold by a prominent broker. It is reported that a local Bank is selling continuously at present level otherwise Bulls are hopeful on money market getting Easier.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1475	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	368	370
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		27	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	25	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	197	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	173	12
Katni Cement D.	20	..	655	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	14
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	86	14
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammu	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajguuj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	247	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	1
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	825	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1040	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	525	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	556	4
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/6	200	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	h	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	293	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	214	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	653	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	191	4 Prem
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	87	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	188	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..			57	8
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1200	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	4
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	33	12

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs 103/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/1.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|4.
6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 108
Forward rates 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14/6, 1945/55, Rs. 108/1/6.

Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.		1900	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5	12
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10		400	
Apollo	50	..		7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..		2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30		210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15		345	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		923	12
Bombay Industrial	108			5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..		70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil		300	
Broach Fin Counts ..	50	..		75	
Century ..	100	10y		421	4
Central India O.	100	16		531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		472	8
Ceylon	100	..		57	
Colaba Land		..		147	8
Mill	100	6			
Crescent ..	100	4		218	12
Currimbhoy ..	250	..		250	
David	500	..			
Duria	100	..		170	
Kawn	250	55		730	
E.D. Sassoon Unitied O. ..	7-8	..	1	1	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	267		8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	140		
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	23		
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	142		8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	908		12
Finlay	1,000	..	152		8
Framjee Petit	100	..	625		
Gokak	100	5	136		4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900		
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	240		
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200		
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382		8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70		
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	107		8
Kilachand	25	..	3		4
Kohinoor	500	..	1245		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350		
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30		
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130		
Madras United ..	250	15	700		
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830		
Mathradas	100	..	80		
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	95		
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275		
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128		12
Mysore	53	4	126		4
New City of Bombay	100	10	126		4
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	316		4
Osmanabhai (100) ..	75	..	45		
Pearl	250	8	580		
Poenix	100	10	405		
Premier..	100	..	11		8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14		
Sassoon Silk	500	..	19		
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800		
Simplex	100	..	185		
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	30		
Standard	500	..	1625		
Swadeshi	500	..	518		12
Swan	00	..	160		
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100		
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	275		
Vishnu P.	500	35	600		
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975		

THE WEATHER

MONSOON FAIRLY ACTIVE

SIMLA, June 26.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been fairly active over the west coast, south of Ratnagiri, and extends feebly into the central parts of the country. The Bay monsoon has been temporarily weak, except along the Burma coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Hyderabad north, and local in Assam Rajputana East, Konkan, Hyderabad north, and local in Assam, Rajputana, East, Central India west, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad south Coorg and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa Gujarat, Central Provinces, Madras southeast, and Madras coast north.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Victoria point one, Mergui three quarters, Tavoy two, Moulmein, Bangoon Akyab one and half, Dhubri four, Sambalpore two, Ranchi, Udaipur half, Indore quarter; Saugor half, Chanda Ratnagiri one and half, Marmagoa, Karwar, Gulbarga, Mangalore two, Calicut, Madras Masulipatam half.

Forecast: Decrease in central parts of country.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

25th June 1927

STATIONS.	2 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	June 1st to	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0.0 3	27.79	22.64	3 4
Fort	0.18	29.01	22 88	2 14
J. J. Hospital ..	0.1 :	24.09	23 11	2 17

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(For the 25th June 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0·15 in. of rain. Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ambala and lower at Lahore; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the area. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 deg. at Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces: Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the central parts of the area and the minimum lower in the north. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 105 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana: Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and mostly clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and locally in east Rajputana and lower in north Rajputana; the minimum did not differ much from the normal. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 117 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 1·79 in. of rain and Ahmedabad 5.00 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and locally in Central India West, and in excess in south Gujarat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Indore and Rajkot; the minimum was below normal in the region of rainfall.

The Central Provinces: Amraoti reports 0.58 in. of rain, Nagpur 0.24 in. and 0·58 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Chanda and in defect at Hoshangabad. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual in the extreme south of the area and the maximum alone higher generally in the northwest.

The Konkan: Bombay has had 0.03 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.17 in. Marmagao 1.81 in. and Karwar 1.54 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the south of the division. Temperature was nearly normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 88.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 81.2 deg. (2 deg. above normal)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad: Belgaum reports 0·10 in. of rain, Nizamabad 1·75 in. and Hyderabad 0.20 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur and in defect at Ahmednagar. Temperature was nearly normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks: The monsoon is still weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Konkan and Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.11 in. at Mangalore, 0.15 in. at Cochin, 0.50 in. at Masulipatam and 0.15 in. at Negapatam.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in Gujarat and extend in the interior of the Peninsula.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Saturday, the 25th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st. June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.10
Multan ..	..	0.21	—0.21
Rawalpindi ..	..	0·35	—1.06
Lahore ..	..	0.54	—0.67
Hissar ..	..	0.17	—1.07
Ambala ..	..	0.75	—1.26
Delhi ..	0.15	0.25	—1.68
Agra ..	..	0.70	—0.77
Mainpuri ..	0.68	1.32	+0.23
Jhansi ..	..	1.91	—0.56
Cawnpore ..	..	1.47	—0.75
Allahabad ..	..	1.33	—1.72
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.13
Karachi ..	0.01	0.01	—0.61
Bikaner ..	..	0.70	—0.37
Ajmer ..	..	0.75	—0.92
Jaipur ..	..	0	—1.54
Kotah ..	..	0 16	—2.09
Mount Abu ..	..	2.24	—0.70
Bhuj ..	..	2.41	+1.01
Dwarka ..	..	0.14	—1.11
Veraval ..	..	4.10	—3.21
Rajkot ..	..	8.66	+2.31
Bhavnagar Para...	..	3.74	+0.67
Surat ..	1.79	10.62	+4.27
Ahmedabad ..	5.00	8.64	+5.16
Deesa ..	..	1.88	+0.58
Neemuch ..	..	0.28	—2.77
Indore ..	..	3.63	—1.09
Jubbulpore ..	..	5.41	+0.20
Saugor ..	0.08	2.42	—2 02
Hoshangabad ..	0.05	3.00	—1.71
Khandwa ..	..	2.86	—1.44
Akola ..	..	6.00	+1.72
Amraoti ..	0.58	9.92	+4.84
Nagpur ..	0.24	9.20	+2.12
Chanda ..	1.07	18.27	+12.24
do 24th	2.34	17.20	+11.46
Raipur ..	..	8.41	+1.36
Bombay ..	0.03	27.79	+12.85
Ratnagiri ..	0.17	19.12	—5.30
Marmagoa ..	1.81	12.66	—13.19
Karwar ..	1.54	18.85	—12.30
Malegaon ..	..	6 48	+2.78
Ahmednagar ..	..	5.38	+0.82
Poona ..	..	6.17	+2.00
Sholapur ..	..	3.41	—0 61
Bijapur ..	..	1.88	—1.17
Belgaum ..	0.10	6.66	—0.07
Aurangabad ..	..	7.07	+2.48
Nizamabad (Indur.)	1.75	9.78	+5.40
Hyderabad ..	0.20	4.22	+0.41
Mangalore ..	0·11	30.82	—0.77
Calicut ..	..	29.2	—0.52
Cochin ..	0.15	22.56	—1.81
Trivandrum ..	..	13.21	+1.47
Colombo ..	..	8.74	+1.37
Masulipatam ..	0.50	4.12	+0.26
Bellary ..	..	1.84	+0.20
Cuddapah ..	0.01	3.21	—0.73
Madras ..	..	0.84	—0.70
Bangalore ..	..	1.99	—0.55
Coimbatore ..	..	1.47	+0.01
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.90	+1.74
Negapatam ..	0.15	0.79	—0.31

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a letter, recently published in your paper, over the signature of Mr. B. F. Bharucha, the "Jame-Jamshed" was taken to task for not appreciating the heroism displayed by Mr. Manchersha Avari in cheerfully suffering imprisonment for the cause he has espoused; and I was called upon to express my views on the subject. Since Mr. Bharucha has thought fit to call for my views publicly, I give them below for what they may be worth:—

My personal view is that India has produced few political heroes and martyrs to the national cause more noted for their self-lessness, self-denying energy, and unostentatious devotion to Mother Hind than Mr. Manchersha Avari of Nagpur fame. But the pity of the thing is that his heroic bravery and stupendous self-sacrifice are as ill-timed as they are sure to prove barren and fruitless. When a man knows or should know that the sacrifices made by him for a cause are not only not likely to do the slightest good to the cause, but might, on the other hand, do positive harm to it, one might be pardoned for failing to appreciate the self-sacrifice of such a man. I can, however, well understand Mr. Bharucha's feelings on the subject.

The Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" is, I know, a Moderate of Moderates. The Moderate Party repels Extremists of the type of Mr. Bharucha by its facile optimism, its apparent unwillingness to face hard issues, its dread of any disturbance of comfortable regular life. The Moderates say that India, free from the English, would not be standing in a tranquil solitude: she would immediately be in the thick of the intense struggle of nations. To this the Extremists reply that they would be prepared for the horrors of the chaos which would succeed the departure of the English, for only through them can India follow out her natural evolution. It seems to me that the Extremists of a more violent type use a phrase—"Natural Evolution"—borrowed from the West, with imperfect application to reality. There is no guarantee in the blessed word "Evolution" that a chaotic state of things must necessarily lead to an ordered state of things.

When Extremists of the type of Mr. Avari practise Satyagraha and declare a sort of war against the British Government, I do not know how far they realise that in a war with the British their heroic bravery and self-devotion are of little use, unless they are backed up by the millions who form the masses in India. The advocate of violence, no doubt, tells himself that if a struggle with the British is ultimately the real test, he had better come to grips at once, and the danger to which he exposes himself and others gives him the sense of personal sacrifice. But sober Extremists see the futility of that sort of thing and because of its futility, its useless cruelty. I am one of them.

Many Extremists do not see any hopeful line of action; and yet the great insistent desire for freedom is their all the same. In the case of such men, Extremist ideas produce nothing but a blank paralysing pessimism; and pessimism, I believe, is much more rife among the present generation of Indian politicians than among the older generation which thought that Liberalism had solved the national problem. Therefore, the thought comes to them that the best course, for the present at all events, is to carry on constitutional agitation on the old lines.

All sober Extremists recognise the utter futility of practising Satyagraha, when the masses are not organised for Civil Disobedience. They find it easy to say that nothing can be done till people generally are prepared to make great sacrifices, which at present there is no prospect of their making. To hold its own among nations of the modern world, India must undergo an inner reconstruction which would enable it to defend its frontiers by organised force, and such reconstruction would be a far more drastic change than any which has taken place under the British regime. This reconstruction is impossible so long as there is disunion in India. In the event of the strong arm of the British being suddenly removed, racial disunion would manifest itself in the most disagreeable manner, It is this disunion in India which makes vigorous direct action every where impossible, and the sacrifice of heroic souls like Avari not only useless but even cruel.—Yours etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

IN THE LAND OF MUSIC

MAHATMAJI IN MYSORE

STORY OF A DESERTED WIFE

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

No better indication of the glorious weather here can be had than that Pandit Malaviyaji who has returned after a week's stay at Mysore looks very much better than he was when he came here from Bombay, and this in spite of his strenuous speaking at Mysore. And Gandhiji too might, as the doctors assure us, find himself capable of resuming his tour in the middle of July.

SACRED MUSIC.

At Nandi, as I have said in my previous letters, we were privileged to hear very good music at our prayer meetings, but we did not know that something better was awaiting us here. For it is a land of music. It almost looks as though you ask any friend you come across to give you a song and he will not refuse. The other day when rain compelled us to have our prayer indoors, a gentleman came with a few ladies, who were casually asked if they would sing. And immediately his wife and sister broke out into rich melodious strains. It was as usual a song in praise of Rama, and as soon as it was finished they started again; and we felt as though modern cuckoos were aptly reproducing the divine notes of that ancient Cuckoo, Valmiki. They immediately took up the first chapter of the 'Balakanda' and stopped having recited a few verses. But the gentleman asked them to go on, and to the surprise of us all, at any rate those of us from Western India, they went on until the end of the chapter, without a break, every word flawlessly pronounced and distinctly audible. Exactly a hundred versus in that first as well as the simplest of Sanskrit metres—'Anushtup,' out of which the ladies produced rapturous strains. 'It is wonderful,' exclaimed Gandhiji, and asked if such a thing was common among women in South India. 'Yes,' he was told, 'this epitome of 'Ramayana' is known in most Brahmana homes, and our ladies recite the verses every Saturday.' And why should they not? Thus have they preserved the ancient culture and some of those who recite the short 'Ramacharitra' do so, I am sure, in the faith that 'He who recites this brief life of Rama is delivered from all sin.'

'SADDEST THOUGHT.'

But 'our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought,' and as though to show us that those who are delivered from sin are not however delivered from misery, as soon as the songstresses left, another sister who was casually asked what she was doing unfolded her tale of sorrow. The first questions elicited the information that she had nearly finished her college education, that she also knew these verses, that her father, a deeply religious man, though poor, was giving her the best education that he could give. 'So how many years hence will you marry, seeing that you are still prosecuting your studies?' Gandhiji jocularly asked. And almost against her will, and in remarkably restrained language, she told us of the years of indignity she had been through. Married ten years ago, she had scarcely lived with her so-called husband a few months, and been turned out because her father had not been able to pay the dowry money. Thus before she was twelve or thirteen, she was turned out of the house, a deserted wife, and the man had taken another with a big dowry. It was ten years since this happened, and she did not know now much even about the man's whereabouts. Nothing dismayed however, her father had taken her back to his bosom and given her the only imperishable thing that he could give—culture. 'What will you do, after you finish your education?' was one of the questions asked. 'I shall try to relieve the sufferings of those situated like myself,' she said.

'Are you sorry for your lot?'

'No. I know that God will take care of me.'

She would have answered many more questions, if one had the heart to ask them. I sighed and thought of Hardy's 'Blinded bird:'

> "So zestfully canst thou sing?
> And all this indignity,
> By God's consent, on thee!
> I stand and wonder how
> By the red-hot needle thou,
> Blinded ere yet a-wing
> So zestfully thou canst sing!
>
> * * *
>
> Who is divine? This bird."

I have ever since thought of the numerous blinded birds 'alive ensepulchred,' and prayed that God may send a stab of fire into the hearts of the manhood of India and quicken them.

WORK.

After song work, and after work song. How one wishes one had all his life through a harmonious mingling of work and song.

Among the visitors this week have been Government servants who not only card and spin regularly and have clothes made out of their own yarn, but do spinning propaganda during all their leisure hours; there have been men mad after spinning, with their dreams of spinners' freemasonry, and with their plan of a spinners' brigade a thousand strong. All strength to their elbow. There also came a gentleman with a spinning wheel with six spindles of his own construction. Gandhiji examined it closely and asked the inventor not to be satisfied with little, or with certificates from those who did not know the art of spinning. 'And you must not bring before me a thing which is still being experimented on. Let me see it after you have perfected it, but you must make sure that at the end of the day you must have two lbs. of 20 counts yarn of good strength and evenness.' You must know that there have been pioneers in the field who have done better than you. You must examine their efforts and benefit by them. But I may tell you that no one has yet succeeded.'

'No. I came to know whether I should go on with this or drop it?' 'Certainly not, said Gandhiji, go on with it if you have confidence and tenacity.'

On being told that there are many dairies in Bangalore, Gandhiji has been visiting one of them, the Imperial Dairy, for some days, trying to understand every little detail of its working, inspecting the cattle, eliciting information about their yield, the expenses of their upkeep, the nutrition given to them, the treatment and annual value of their manure, etc. etc. All this he thinks he must do in order to do justice to his office as President of the All-India Cow Protection Association.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

An order has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, recognising Hindi as optional subject under C group for the S.S.L.C. Examination.—Free Press.

A Dharwar message says: "The Inspector for Education, Southern Division, has organised an exhibition and education week which commenced yesterday. During the week lectures will be delivered by different persons on different subjects relating to education. A number of exhibits of map drawing, nail work and hand work of all sorts have been entered for the exhibition."—Free Press.

A fire broke out on the night of 24th instant in Ahmedabad in the cotton godowns outside Delhi Gate. Although it was raining heavily at that time about 4550 bales of cotton worth about Rs. 60,000 were burnt. The fire which commenced at 10 p.m. was brought under control at 2 a.m. The godowns were fully insured.—A. P.

A Councillor of Ahmedabad Municipality has given notice of a resolution for amendment of the municipal rules so as to prevent Mahomedans from killing cows on the public roads. It is alleged that a cow was killed in this manner on the last Bakr-Id in Shahpur as a result of which leaflets were issued calling upon Hindus to practice social boycott towards Mahomedans.—A. P.

The Dutch Fokker aeroplane with Van Lear Black and party arrived at Dum ta. They had an uneventful journey from Allahabad.—A. P.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	New York, June 25. To-day's Price.
July ..	16.59
October ..	16.91
December ..	17.16
January ..	17.24
March ..	17.41
Middling Spot ..	16.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, June 25.
July ..	16.50
October ..	16.87
Middling Spot ..	16.49

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, June 25. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	5,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 25. To-day's Closing.
Scinde, Good ..	7.30
" Fully Good ..	7.50
" Fine ..	7.70
Bengal, Good ..	7.30
" Fully Good ..	7.50
" Fine ..	7.70
Oomra, Good ..	7.70
"Fully Good ..	7.95
" Fine ..	8.20
Broach, Good ..	7.70
" Fully Good ..	8.00
" Fine ..	8.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 25. To-day's Closing.
June ..	16.51
July ..	16.51
August ..	16.55
September ..	16.61
October ..	16.82
November ..	16.68
December ..	16.68
January ..	16.70
February ..	16.70
March ..	16.73
April ..	16.72
May ..	16.72
June ..	16.72
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot ..	17.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 25. Closing.
June ..	8.84
July ..	8.86
August ..	8.90
September ..	8.99
October ..	9.06
November ..	9.07
December ..	9.11
January ..	9.14
February ..	9.15
March ..	9.20
April ..	9.21
May ..	9.24
June ..	9.25
Middling Spot ..	9.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, June 25. To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
Sales on Speculation ..	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	Nil.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 25.

Silver.—Market very quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot ..	26-1/16
Forward ..	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, June 25.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

COFFEE.

	New York, June 25.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, June 25.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.49-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, June 25.
Demand Bills	485.37

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, June 25. To-day's Price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	52 0
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	53|0
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	55|6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Shipment, Sellers, June	55|3

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

S. S. "Dumana," Capt. Stockwell from Karachi.

S. S. "Zorilla," Capt. Johnson from Rangoon.

S. S. "Varela", Capt. Halls from Busreh.

S. S. "Skuld," Capt. Gabrielson, from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.

S. S. "North Pacific," Capt. Gill for Rangoon.

S. S. "Hatarana," Capt. Groby for Calcutta.

S. S. "Celebes Maru," Capt. Kobeya, for Kobe.

LOADING.

June 25.

Steamer "Giorgio," for Rangoon.

Steamer "Asia," for Trieste.

S. S. "Dumana":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.s steamer "Dumana," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.s steamer "Varela," arrived in harbobur on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Skuld":—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "Skuld," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. "Torilla":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Torilla," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo

S. S. "North Pacific":—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "North Pacific," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Hatarana":—The B. I. S. N. N. Coy.'s steamer "Hatarana," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. "Celebes Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Celebes Maru," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 25.

S. S. "City of Canterbury," from Liverpool; Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.:—730 cases cotton piece goods; 366 bales cotton piece goods; 47 cases cotton fents; 382 cases cotton yarn; 369 bales cotton yarn; 20 casks hoes; 75 bundles boot protectors; 336 cases art silk yarn; 20 casks zinc sheets; 30 bundles wire; 12 cases cycles; 25 cases art silk and cotton piece goods; 12 cases woollen piece goods; 26 cases cottons; 88 bales cottons; 21 cases cotton goods; 1,338 bundles corrugated sheets; 19 cases super heaters; 75 steel tubs super heaters; 75 cts. tiles; 18 cases door bolts; 25 bales cotton banding; 19 cases plate glass; 27 cases writing ink; 86 cases biscuits; 40 cases hams and bacon; 100 cases tiles; 53 cts. tiles; 45 cases toilet soap; 1012 bundles soap; 270 cases soap; 1,092 d|s bleaching powder; 290 casks candles; 10 bales cordage; 90 cases beer; 40 bags glue; 20 cases glue; 10 cases rubber shoes; 26 cases alumina circles; 10 cases allumina sheets; 35 bundles tin plates; 20 d|z izal disinfectant fluid; 30 boxes glycerine; 10 cases rucuzed coatsaft 10 bundles gravel iron bars; 152 steel dredger pins; 40 pigs tin alloy; 9,165 bundles G. C. sheets.

EXPORT.

Bombay, June 25.

S. S. "Rajputana," for London:—988 cwt. barley Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton Amin and Sons; 16 bales cow hides A. H. L. Tharia; 4 bales cow calf hides A. H. L. Tharia; 35 bales cow hides R. Merally and Sons; 200 cwt. zinc ash F. Klein; 25 cwt. metal ingots F. Klein; 8 cases brass ware Thos. Cook and Sons; 65 cases sandalwood ore Thos. Cook and Sons; 24 cwt. chutney N. K. Jussabwalla; 3 bundles carpets A. H. H. and S. A. Shirazi.

For Marseilles:—1,000 cwt. massoor Ralli Bros.; 1,600 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.; 7,200 castor seed Ralli Bros.

S. S. "Skuld," Sydney:—3 bales cotton yarn E. D. Sassoon and Co.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, June 25.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.	
July-Sept., per cwt.	15|1 1/2
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	15|3
Jan.-Mar. per cwt.	15|6
C. and F. Bombay,	
July-Sept., per cwt.	15|4-3/4
C. and F. Karachi,	
July-Sept., per cwt.	15|5-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, June 25.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Buyers	1|5-3/4
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers	1|5-7/8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1|5-3/4
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Sellers	1|5-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, June 25. To-day's Rate. Per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loans	2-3 4
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/4
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

THE NAGAR SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY.

The Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society Ltd. will be shifted from the present premisess to Avenue Terrace, 381, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay, from 1st July, 1927.

SECONDARY TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination will be held in the Secretary Training College Hall on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. All teachers are invited to attend.

The first lecture will be held on Tuesday 28th June.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR JAIN STUDENTS.

Applications are invited by the Honorary Secretaries of the Jain Association of India, from Jain Swetamber Murti pujak students studying in the Arts, Engineering, Medical and Commerce Colleges for the Scholarships to be awarded by this Association for the year 1927-1928. Those desirous of applying should write to the Honorary Secretaries for application forms before the 20th prox.

CHAMARBAGWALA OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

It is proposed to celebrate the foundation day of the Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwalla Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, on or about the 15th of July by having a dinner of all the past and present students of the institution.

All those who have worked in this hospital are requested to communicate their addresses to the secretary of the hospital before the 3rd July so that invitations and programme cards will be sent to them.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali writes that the Mandali's "Vithal Balkrishna Korgaonkar Scholarship" of Rs. 100 has been this year awarded to Miss Shantabai Narhar Fene of Ram Mohan Roy High School, Bombay, and "Mangesh Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha Prize" of Rs. 35 to Mr. Manohar Purushottam Gaitonde of Topiwala High School, Malvan, for standing first, respectively, amongst the female and male students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community who have passed this year's School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University.

RADIO CLUB.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme on Monday, the 27th instant:—

5 to 6 p.m. English Instrumental Music: (1) Hymn to the Sun; (2) Valentine; (3) Student Prince (Orchestra); (4) I'm a little Blackbird looking for a Blue-Bird; (5) Traumerie Op 15 No. 7 (Cello solo); (6) The Emerald Isle Selection Part I (Military Band) (7) The Emerald Isle Selection Part II (Military Band).

6-30 to 7 p.m. Dance Music: (1) Bam Bam, (Bamy Shore); (2) Masculine Women and Feminine Men; (3) Sleepy Road (Havana Band); (4) Baby Face (Havana Band).

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music: (1) Urdu Song by Asghari Jan; (2) Urdu song by Abdhl Karim Khan; (3) Urdu song by Zohra Bai; (4) Gujerathi song by Master Himat; (5) Urdu song by Janki Bai; (6) Gujerathi song by Master Mahomed; (7) Zonoprone Solo.

Call Sign—2FV. Wavelength—387 metres. Power—100 Watts.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Savage," a First National picture featuring Ben Lyon and May McAvoy, opened on Saturday at the Royal Opera House, and sets the pace for the current season's better pictures.

In this picture is everything one can possibly want in a motion picture. There are thrills, love story, laughs by the score, beautiful women, perfectly marvelous settings, and Ben Lyon gives one of the best performances of his screen career. May McAvoy is admirably cast and gives a splendid characterisation, and the other players could not have been more wisely chosen.

Sam Hardy, as the managing editor of a scientific magazine, is immense. Charlotte Walker, as a wife who believes the wife should be the better ninety-five per cent. could not be excelled. Philo McCollough is an excellent "heavy" and Tom Maguire apparently was born to play the role of the hen-pecked scientist husband of Charlotte Walker.

Most of the story is laid in the South Seas, and there are some unusually fine juncle scenes in which Ben Lyon dashes about garbed in only a goat skin. He even rides on the back of a pre-historic brontosaurus. To tell the plot always spoils a story, so we will only say that Ben is sent to the South Seas to play the part of a white savage and be discovered by a party of scientists so that they may be exposed and made a laughing stock of Fred Newmeyer is to be complimented for some excellent direction.

Another memorial which is being circulated throughout the United Provinces for signature will be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy protesting against the gradual removal of the Capital from Allahabad to Lucknow. The memorialists ask His Excellency to take early and definite steps in the matter and to treat Allahabad as the capital.—A. P.

LOCAL COTTON SENSATION.

BULLS TRYING TO SQUEEZE BEARS?

Bombay, June 26. (Sun.)

The firmness which was witnessed in the local forward market, during the last hour of closing, yesterday, was carried further and some private business was reported to have been done at Rs. 339|4 for July-August Broach, and at Rs. 348 for April-May Broach, in spite of general expectation of Rs. 338 and Rs. 347, respectively. It is reported that owing to scarcity of contracts and sellers, prices are hardened and some believe that bulls will try to squeeze the bears.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF LONDON

EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1927

The following are the successful candidates from India who appeared this year as the first batch of students presented by the only Indian Institute, viz.: The Davar's College of Commerce for Associate Grade of the Marine Insurance branch.

(1) Principles and Practice of Marine Insurance, Part I:—S. P. Nadkarni, (Hon.); Ramkrishna E. G. (Hon.); Deshpande R. S. (Hon.) Gogte G. D.; Khan D. R.; Vacha E. B.

(2) Marine Insurance Law Part I:—Deshpande R. S. (Hon.); Ramkrishna E. G. (Hon.); Gogte, G. D., Nadkarni S. P.

(3) General Average, etc., Part I:—Deshpande R. S.; Gogte G. D.; Nadkarni S. P.; Ramkrishna E. G.

(4) Insurance Geography Part I:—Nadkarni S. P.; Ramkrishna E. G.

(5) Ships and Shipping Part I:—Nadkarni S. P. (Hon.); Deshpande R. S.; Gogte G. D., Ramkrishna E. G., Vacha E. B.

Marine Insurance Law Part II:—Nadkarni S. P.

Law of Carriage of Goods by Sea, Part II:—Nadkarni S. P. (Hon.), Vacha E. B.

From the above it will be noticed that out of 24 papers in which the candidates were successful 7 Honours were secured. This is a good performance because for a pass in each paper 60 per cent. marks are required whereas for Honours 80 per cent. is the standard.

BHANGIES OF B B & C I RAILWAY

NO HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED

On behalf of the Changis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Mr. Jhabwala, the Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, states that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has still not given to Bhangi Families about whom he addressed communications to the Railway authorities as well as the press accompanying photographs, suitable housing accommodation. The poor menials who do the best duties to the Railway Company clearing the filth of Railway servants are he says still denied even the very elementary human expectation of a proper shelter. They still reside in tin-sheds and now in the heavy rains. Mr. Jhabvala complains the said Bhangis with their little ones have practically to live in water. He has once again reminded the Agent of the most reasonable grievance of the helpless men and women under him.

INTER COMMUNAL MARRIAGES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article by Dr. Gour, in connection with intercommunal marriages and their advantages—the other side of the picture, the disadvantages and misery should also be brought into lime light.

It is now possible to bring about this reform amongst the various castes of the Hindu community, and I dare say a law made suitable for this purpose is necessary.

But as regards inter communal marriages of Hindus with non-Hindus, it is a question of the fusion of cultures as different as the ends of a magnetic compass. The Hindu ideal has always been broad, but is the ideal of the other cultures similarly broad?

Inter communal marriages have taken place heretofore but how very few of them have turned out happy?

It is no use misguiding the small fry with high-sounding ideals; Let the leaders of social reform set the wheels going by getting their boys and girls married in non-Hindu communities and show to the world how very happy these marriages have proved rather than force a few misguided youths to go in for this reform, and then chuckle at their subsequent misery, as has been the experience actually seen by me.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bandra, June 24.

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay Currency Office Association was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Secretary of the Association, presented the report of the work done during the last year. Mr. Joshi wanted immediate introduction of 'provident fund which would help the families of deceased employees of Currency offices. In this connection the meeting passed a resolution urging Government to expedite the introduction of the provident fund system which could be enjoyed by all employees of the Currency Department on the lines of the Railway Provident Fund.

A series of other resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

In view of the Currency Commission's recommendation to establish a Reserve Bank and the Government Bill thereon, the Association, by another resolution, earnestly requested the Government to improve their scale of pay and redress many other grievances of theirs which they have brought to the notice of the authorities from time to time. Another resolution asked Government to revise the condition of the services in the matter of pay, pension, etc., of the menial staff of the Currency Office.—Free Press.

AGARKAR DAY IN BOMBAY

A PIONEER OF SOCIAL REFORM

The Agarkar Day Celebrations Committee, though not as enthusiastic as it was a few years ago, has been making its appearance every year either in June or July. This year it celebrated the Agarkar Day on Sunday morning at the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi of the Indian Women's University, who had specially come down to Bombay at the invitation of the Committee, delivered a speech in Marathi before a fairly large gathering on the occasion. At the outset, Mr. N. R. Phatak of the "Nava Kal" introduced Prof. Joshi to the audience and requested him to deliver his address. In the course of his speech Prof. Joshi laid stress on the philosophical views of the great patriot. He narrated the history of how and for what purpose the "Sudharaka" a Marathi weekly—was started by Mr. Agarkar. The speaker did not think it necessary to say anything about the life of Mr. Agarkar as he took it for granted that almost everyone present at the meeting knew all about it. In conclusion Prof. Joshi said, Mr. Agarkar was a great reformer and lover of freedom. He did what he considered best, without regard to other people's opinions or criticisms and wished others to act accordingly. A vote of thanks to the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAYS FORECAST. (JUNE 27TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshumaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, let the Himalayan Oracle speak out that you are a strange admixture of qualities, good, bad and indifferent, so that it is difficult to put you into any particular category, or label you as "animate" or "inanimate". At times you will blow hot, cold and tepid, other times your attitude is of the lukewarm, blood-heat or scalding point variety. Like Sjt. S. H. Jhabwala, you will work hours with your head fixed at the table, never caring whether you are receiving sledge-hammer strokes on your broad back. Sometimes you will prove yourself to be the most sluggard man on earth, living or dead, confining yourself, like a woman after child birth, to bed 20 hours out of 24 at a stretch, and remain in that state unless your servant, according to your special instructions given him (truth is stranger than fiction in this wonderful world!) will pull you up by the feet, short of actually dragging you down on the ground and wake you up, when like the sluggard of the poet's imagination you will cry. "Oh, you have waked me too soon, I must slumber again". Someday, you will move heaven and earth to accomplish your object, but on some occasions you will not, according to the local proverb, "move even the water of your tummy" that is budge an inch and exclaim: "everything comes to those who wait"!—in fact, being Micawborish or Micauberestestque, to show extra-superlative degree. In the moments or days of such mood, you will lose your sweetheart, for hearts which are sweet don't come knocking at your door, like a postman, but have to be hunted down like good shikaris, unless of course, you command a dozen of "lakdis" (lakhs). So if you are serious in this respect go after your ideal object, like a beggar after a rich man, or a bailiff after a debtor. Your laziness will often prompt you to stand at eating-houses or bakeries, and take the smell of cakes and pastry, the smoke of ovens and the squirting of 'pan' juice from the mouths of servants. At marriage feasts you will go uninvited and if detected and chucked out will sing at the door:—

Out of the joy of your marriage feast
Oh, brothers, be good to me,
The way is long and the home is far
Where my weary feet would be,
And feasting is always somewhat sad
To those outside the door
Still; Wife is only dream, and Life
Itself is hardly more!

SWARAJ SABHA

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

An annual general meeting of the Swaraj Subha will be held on Sunday 3rd July 1927, at 4 p.m. S.T., at the Congress House Girgaum, Bombay to consider the following agenda:—(1) To elect President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurers, and members of the Mananging Committee: (2) To appoint a committee to draft out rules and regulations and the constitution of the Sabha and to be placed before a special general meeting for its adoption. (3) Any other business with the permission of the chair.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA OF NEXT SATURDAY'S MEETING

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 2nd July 1927, at 4 p.m., when the following business will be transacted:—

1. Consideration of clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), (8), and (9) of Mr. Munshi's proposition regarding Postgraduate Studies and Research and the amendments thereto published at pages 4—5 of the Agenda paper, dated the 15th June 1927. (Members are reminded that at its last meeting the Senate passed a resolution to go into Committee for the consideration of these clauses of Mr. Munshi's proposition).

2. Consideration of the following proposition standing in the name of Dr. Purshtamdas T. Patel on item No. 11 of the Agenda paper referred to above:—

"That the Report of the Syndicate on the question of the Physical Training of University students be recorded and that the regulations embodied in the resolution appended to the Report be headed 'XXV.—Physical Training of Students' and added at the end of the General Regulations of the University published at pages 43—69 of the current issue of the University Handbook."

AN AMENDMENT TO DR. PATEL'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

At the end of the motion ending with "current issue of the University Handbook," add the following separate paragraph:—"That the Syndicate be requested to report to the Senate at an early date about making services in the University Training Corps compulsory for every undergraduate during the period from the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science up to the final degree examination and to draw up a scheme and prepare estimates for the purpose."

NOT A MOVEMENT OF HATRED.

DR MOONJE ON HINDU SABHA PROPAGANDA

The Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha writes:—

Interviewed at Ahmednagar, on receipt of the notice of "Warning" from the District Magistrate. Dr. Munje said that perhaps the Magistrate is carried away by alarming reports of interested persons. I am, however, sure that should be have been in possession of the reports of my speeches made in several places in Gujerath and Maharashtra, he would never have found the need for issuing such a notice to me.

As for my personal feeling in the matter I do not feel any the least concerned as my conscience is clear in the matter and and as I am prepared to take all consequences accruing from public propagandist work. The propaganda of the Hindu Mahasabha has both a nationally political and communal aspect. In its political aspect I do not mind being run down for sedition under section 124 A. I. P. C., for in our struggle for Swarajya as it grows keener and keener it may at times never be possible to avoid the risk, particularly when our national interest may happen to conflict in its most vital aspects with the vested interests of the all powerful beauracracy and its militarism. But in its communal aspect I have been always taught by my Guru the late Lokmanya that it is a slur on one's patriotism and good breeding to try to excite communal hatred.

My honest conviction is that neither the Hindu Mahasabha movement nor my propaganda of its mission is conceived in a spirit of hatred, nor communal hatred should legitimately follow from it. Besides I have not the least intention of infringing the wholesome rule of conduct prescribed by the late Lokmanya. My only object is to knit together the diffused sections and sub-sections of the Hindu Society into one organic whole so that it may grow strong to resist successfully the onslaughts of fanatical aggression which often takes the shape of forcible abduction of Hindu women, desecrations of Hindu temples and ruthless interference with the Hindu religious processions.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Kirkee Gymkhana Races on Saturday.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

DR. SEETABAI N: AJGONKAR

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

REMARKABLE AACDEMICAL CAREER.

Dr. Seetabai Narayanrao Ajgonkar who arrives in Bombay to-day by s.s. "Asia" is the first Indian lady to secure the Doctorate of Philosophy of the Oxford University and, indeed, the third lady of any nationality to hold that highest distinction. Dr. Seetabai comes of a respectable Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin family of Ratnagiri. A precocious child, a very clever girl, Miss Ajgonkar had, even in her young days, shown unmistakable proof of her talents. As a student of the High School, Miss Ajgonkar cultivated an aptitude for the study of Sanskrit, a language in which she won enviable distinction on more than one occasion. On the very threshold of her University career, she was able to knock off the First Jagannath Shankarshet Sanskrit Scholar-

Dr. Seetabai N. Ajgonkar who arrives in Bombay to-day is a Bachelor of Literature and Doctor of Philosophy and has been also called to the Bar.

ship, having stood first in that subject in her Matriculation examination. She was, moreover, the first lady student to secure that honour.

The high hopes then entertained of her have now been realised. After graduating at the Bombay University, Miss Ajgonkar proceeded to England with a view to finish her studies at the Oxford University. Her career at the Oxford University was simply splendid. Two years back, the Oxford University conferred upon her the degree of the Bachelor of Literature. It was on this degree that she was allowed to submit a thesis for her Doctorate. In December last, she was awarded the Doctorate of Philosophy by the University of Oxford for her thesis on "The Position of Women in Ancient India" as depicted in the epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Dr. Ajgonkar was also a student of the Inns of Court and took her Bar final examination before sailing fo India.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY

JURORS WARNING UNHEEDED

"Death by shock following accidental burns sustained while lighting a primus stove" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Sunday morning over a Guzerathi girl, named Gangubai, 12 year's of age. In his evidence the girl's father stated that on the 23rd instant at about 3 p.m. Gangubai was pumping a primus stove when her sari caught flames. As a consequence she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the J.J. Hospital where she died on Saturday.

The Coroner in giving the verdict remarked that it was very much to be regretted that Guzerathi Hindus did not pay attention to the warning of the Coroner's Jurors in regard to allowing girls to handle stoves.

OPERATION WITHOUT GUARDIANS PERMISSION.

DEATH OF 12 YEAR OLD BOY

A boy named Lalya Moti, 12 years of age, was arrested by the police a fortnight back on charge of theft and house-breaking. He was sent to the Children's Aid Society. On the 14th instant he was sent to the hospital as he had a pain in the abdomen. An operation notwithstanding, the boy died in the hospital on Saturday. At an inquest held on Sunday morning at the City Coroner's Court the Jury gave a verdict of death by intrissuseception. The boy's mother complained, in her evidence, that the doctors ought not to have performed an operation without her permission.

Men and Matters.

The exponent of British Jingoism opposite Bori Bunder is beside itself with rage against Mahatma Gandhi for his shrewd analysis of the Government's attitude towards the Bombay mill-owners.

* * * * * *

Gandhiji says that the Government proposals to 'help' the mill-owners are practically a gift to Lancashire. All Indian India agrees with him. The "Times of India" says it is "scurrilous" on his part to utilise the economic troubles of the Bombay mills "to grind his own political axe."

* * * * * *

India knows that Mahatma Gandhi has no political axe to grind. But the foreign shop-keepers who hold India in their grip and their agents and the apologists of their rule certainly have axes to grind. It is the apologists of the shop-keeper's faith who are scurrilous; not Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * * * *

It is good, however, for Indians to realise what a contempt they have for the Mahatma. It should prove an eye opener to the demented individuals who think that the "Times of India" is less crude in expression than its Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

* * * * * *

Paris must be roaring with laughter at the expense of the Poincare Government over the Royalists' successful joke of obtaining release of M. Leon Daudet through a trick over the telephone. And the laughter of Paris will be echoed throughout France.

* * * * * *

A young Royalist succeeds in imitating the voice and manner of that eminent Radical politician M. Sarrawt, Minister of the Interior, and tells the Governor of the Sante Prison to release forthwith the redoubtable editor of the "Action Francaise," and M. Semart, the Secretary-General of the Communist Party in France.

* * * * * *

And *voila*, they are free, M. Daudet, it is reported, left immediately "for an unknown destination." Very wise of him! He will now hurl tons of ridicule and launch bitter attacks against Poincare and Company from his safe retreat.

* * * * * *

But the Communist official certainly proved what the French call a "sujet difficile." "If I am free, my friend must be free" was M. Semart's noble thought and he would not budge. Not for him the liberty denied to his Comrade, M. Monmousson.

* * * * * *

And the poor Governor of Sante Prison, afraid of ministerial displeasure, had to drive M. Semart out into—freedom. Now he regrets in his state of suspension the unnecessary zeal he displayed.

* * * * * *

The class had been told about Kipling's "Recessional," and were then asked to write about it.

One small boy whose attention had been wandering handed up a paper containing nothing but

"Lord God of Hosts, be with me yet,
For I forget—Lord, I forget!"

SHAUKAT USMANI TO BE RELEASED

SUFFERING FROM TUBACULOSIS

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Shaukat Usmani, one of the accused in the Cawnpore Conspiracy case who was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, will be released from the Dehra Dun Jail on August 26.

Shaukat is suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and he has written to his friends in Calcutta to make arrangements for his stay at Almorah after his release.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1927.

'RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT.

The judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case and the conviction of the Editor and the Proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore have created in Northern India generally and the Punjab particularly a situation which cannot but cause concern to every patriotic Indian. The depth of the feelings roused among the Muslims of the Punjab can be gauged from the resolutions passed at the meetings held in Lahore and Amritsar. The Muslims are perturbed to find that, according to the interpretation of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh, the law is powerless to punish those who indulge in what the judge himself characterises as "a malicious and scurrilous attack on the Founder of Islam." The "Rangila Rasul" is a satirical pamphlet which was published sometime ago. It was proscribed by the Government of the Punjab and its publisher was prosecuted under Section 153|A of the Indian Penal Code. The publisher was convicted by the original court and, on appeal, the conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge who, however, reduced the sentence. The case came up for revision before Mr. Justice Dalip Singh who acquitted the accused and delivered a judgment which was a singularly unfortunate one. The trial court had found that "the accused had no other intention except to make a wanton attack upon the Prophet of Islam, to hold him up to ridicule and contempt, to ridicule his religion and thus to wound the feelings of his followers." The Sessions Judge held that the pamphlet "was intentionally offensive, scurrilous and wounding the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community" and that it was "undoubtedly malicious in tone and intention" and that in the case of this publication "the intention was obviously to wound and insult the feelings of a particular community." Justice Dalip Singh found that the pamphlet was "nothing more or less than a scurrilous satire on the founder of the Muslim religion," that its "tone as a whole is undoubtedly malicious and likely to wound the religious feelings of the Muslim community if it did not incur their even more justifiable contempt," but he held that "Section 153|A was not meant to stop polemics against deceased religious leaders, however scurrilous and in bad taste such attacks might be" and his lordship proceeded to observe: "Now this particular pamphlet discusses the matter in a way which can only arouse the contempt of all decent persons of any community and might well wound the religious feelings of certain Mussalmans, but I cannot hold that it would necessarily promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects." There is no doubt considerable force in the contention of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh that "if the Mussalmans' resentment at the attacks on their Prophet were to be the measure of whether Section 153|A should be applied or not, then a historical work in which the life of the Prophet was considered and judgment passed on his character might come within the definition of Section 153|A." For our part, we are no more enamoured of Section 153|A than of Section of 124|A. For, we firmly believe that freedom is the best safeguard against its abuse, the danger of special legal provisions of this character being that they are more often likely to be applied to wrong cases than to right ones. But circumstanced as the two communities are in India and in view of the tension between them we cannot be too much on our guard against the abuse of freedom of discussion on religious topics.

Sir Malcolm Haley took the right view of the legal remedy in this matter when he said in reply to a Muslim deputation: "One must be clear that the Legislature can never be expected to place an entire embargo on such attacks; it will not seek to prevent a serious treatment of questions of religious history though stated in critical terms. If we have obligations for the preservation of public tranquility, we are also bound to respect the claim for that freedom of discussion which is necessary for the ascertainment of truth, historical or religious. A serious and critical treatment does not entirely exclude the use of satire; but it would certainly stop short of deliberate ridicule. Much therefore will be found to depend on the manner of treatment, and much on the intention of the writer." While it would be intolerable if every attack on the founder of a religion, made in the proper, dignified, critical manner, were to be regarded as offending against Section 123|A, it would certainly be equally intolerable to hold, as Justice Dalip Singh does, that no attack on the founder of a religion, howsoever made, could be so regarded. The Section being there, what the judge has to see is how and why the attack made, whether it is made by an author genuinely seeking to ascertain the truth or whether it is maliciously and deliberately made to wound the feelings of others and thus be provocative enough to lead to a breach of public tranquility. Considered from this point of view, the illogicality of the following passage from Justice Dalip Singh's judgment will be clear: "Now, this particular pamphlet discusses the matter in a way which, as I have already stated, can only arouse the contempt of all decent persons of any community and might well wound the religious feelings of certain Mussalmans, but I cannot hold that it would necessarily promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects." How untenable, indeed, is the reasoning of Justice Dalip Singh is strikingly shown in the judgment delivered soon after by Justice Dalal of the Allahabad High Court in a case the subject-matter of which was strikingly similar. Mr. Justice Dalal said:

"The learned counsel, who argued this revision showed me a copy of a judgment of an Hon. Judge of the Lahore High Court on a similar book called "Rangila Rasul" (a gay Prophet) issued in the Punjab. Possibly the judgment was cited as both the books appear to have been issued in prosecution of the same Hindu propaganda. With all respect to the learned Judge, I am not prepared to agree with the nice distinction he has drawn between a book which may hurt the feelings of Muslims and a book which may cause feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Speaking for myself I look at such a matter not as a somewhat learned Judge of a High Court but as a common or ordinary citizen of a town in India. I would place myself in the position of a Muslim who honours his Prophet and then consider what my feeling would be towards a Hindu, who ridiculed that Prophet not out of any eccentricity (some 'Vichitra' mind) but in the prosecution of a propaganda started by a class of persons, who are not Muslims. In such a position from the hatred of the author I would as an ordinary man proceed to the hatred of the class to which the author belonged and which instigated the author. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the writings such as that of the book before me which I am not going to analyse for fear of giving it further publicity, will certainly promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the Hindus and Muslims."

Justice Dalal has interpreted the law in a manner the correctness of which will not be disputed.

The "Muslim Outlook" commented strongly on the judgment of Justice Dalip Singh. But carried away by its indignation against a judgment, according to which, "the grossest and most indecent libel against the deceased founder of a religion may be published in this country with impunity and the laws of the country contain no provision for bringing to justice the perpetrator of such a crime," it imputed motives to the judge which was a clear contempt of court. The Full Bench of the High Court of the Punjab rightly held its Editor and Proprietor to be guilty of contempt and it was fully justified in vindicating its authority and prestige. But it was hardly necessary for the purpose of such vindication that the sentence should have been so severe as it was, namely, one of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750 for the Editor and of three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for the Proprietor. The Full Bench does not seem to have paid due regard to the circumstances in which the article was written. Apart from the merit of Justice Dalip Singh's judgment, there is no doubt that it has created a consternation in the minds of the Muslims in the Punjab and the "Muslim Outlook" gave expression to this consternation. It is true it went beyond the limits in doing so. But for this transgression a sentence of fine would have been adequate punishment. We trust steps will be taken by the High Court to revise the sentence. To the Muslims also we have this appeal to make. They must exercise due restraint in circumstances which, we admit, are very trying for them. They must realise that the "Muslim Outlook" was clearly guilty of contempt and that in convicting it of this offence, the Full Bench was not concerned with the merits of the "Rangila Rasul" judgment. In fact, Justice Broadway in delivering judgment in the contempt proceedings went out of his way to make this point clear and proceeded to add that "judges, like other men, were liable to err, and their actions were open to criticism, even extravagant criticism." But, as he said, "to impute improper motives to them was likely to undermine the course of justice and was open to serious objections." The Muslims are naturally apprehensive that Justice Dalip Singh's judgment may be regarded as a general license to indulge in "malicious and scandalous attacks on their Prophet," as, in fact, one or two vernacular journals are alleged to have so regarded it. But they know that the Government of the Punjab are themselves anxious to secure a reconsideration of the "Ranglia Rasul" judgment and with a view to test the interpretation which Justice Dalip Singh has placed on the law, have sanctioned prosecution in the matter of "Resala Vartman." Besides, Justice Dalal's interpretation of the law should be a sufficient assurance to them that, though a judge may err here or there, the courts of justice in the country will not permit such malicious and scurrilous pamphlets as the "Rangila Rasul" to be published with impunity.

THE COERCION OF EGYPT.

Lord Lloyd has left Cairo for London. Here is an intriguing visit the precise significance of which will become apparent only after the Baldwin Government declare their policy towards Egypt after full consultation with their High Commissioner. Is it to be a policy of intimidation, threat and coercion or is it to be one which takes into account the natural resentment which Egyptians of all shades of political opinion feel now that they have realised that the independence given to the country in 1922 by England is of a quality which no self-respecting nation can honestly tolerate? The record of Conservative Governments in regard to Egypt is such as to preclude the idea that the point of view of the Egyptian Nationalists will be respected. Although the crisis is at present declared to have been settled, there is no doubt that the Wafd Party with its consciousness of a strong majority in the legislature and a huge following in the country will allow England to browbeat the country in regard to real control of the army. On this question the Tory Press betrays an uneasy conscience. It is aware that in 1922 Egypt was allowed to obtain "full unconditional and sovereign independence." The reservations attached to it by Great Britain are only a uni-lateral declaration whose juridical value is nil. Egypt today can appeal as a sovereign Power to the League of Nations although it is not a member of the League and it is doubtful whether England will be able to persuade the League Council to hold that Egypt has no such right of appeal. The Tory Press, therefore, assumes the role of candid friend to Egypt and labours to prove how very much England is "misunderstood" in Egypt. "We have no quarrel with the Egyptian Government and there is no intention of coercing it" says the "Saturday Review" in mail week and devotes a long article to impress upon England the need of such coercion. It laments that "the British Commissioner, who was for a generation the real ruler of Egypt, had legally no higher status than that of any foreign representative." This was before the grant of independence in 1922. Now Britain wants her Commissioner still to enjoy that position of "being the real ruler of Egypt" and the Tory Press and the Liberal Imperialists accuse the Egyptians of being fanatical and foolish because they desire to control their own army and to have it improved on up-to-date lines. They understand now thoroughly Britain's game which is—No Reserved Points: No Independence. One of these atrocious Reserved Points is the "right" of Britain to defend Egypt against foreign aggression and Britain considers it almost "seditious" on the part of the Egyptians to say that they must have the power, in the shape of a thoroughly modernised army with an Egyptian at its head, to defend their own country and to stand before the world as a really independent nation. If Britain today resists these demands, the obvious result will be continued defiance on their part, which will be followed by a "strengthening of the British garrison," for the "protection of foreigners." This may lead to a collision between British and Egyptian forces, as the Labour papers in England rightly point out, and the history of Tel-el-Kebir will be again repeated. The question is whether public opinion in Britain is prepared to tolerate this going back to a period of discontent against the English in particular on the banks of the Nile, or whether it is ready to meet honourably and squarely the demands of Egyptian nationalism. It can rest assured that the coercion of Egypt to-day will be a far more difficult task than it was in the beginning of this century, even if it does not care a rap for the opinion of other European Powers.

THE NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

(By M. Desai.)

It seems to me that every Indian, whatever his political faith may be, will agree that the time has come to set aside all malice, all prejudice, all hatred, to join hands in the upbuilding of our country and in the reconstruction of a torn and shattered Congress, in common brotherhood, regardless of party affiliations or dissensions.

What a magnificent demonstration this would be of our Indian character, Indian justice, Indian humanity and Indian ideals at this time when we stand on the threshold of a new era of our political betterment.

Could there be a more fitting time for a united platform than the occasion of the coming Congress session, when we are to enter upon the declaration of our demands?

We Indians are loyal, liberal and broad-minded people. We fight for what we believe to be right—we give our lives for our principles—but we do so without lasting hatred in our hearts, without vindictiveness.

OUR COMMON HERITAGE.

The "Swarajya" of late Dadabhai, Lokmanya Tilak, Chitranjan Das and Sir Surendra Nath is our common heritage—our rule of the Congress. And can there be a more appropriate meeting ground at this time of the Congress than over the memory of these men who martyred themselves for what they believed to be right.

To fight for a united platform for our political advancement, and to carry on our fight by a persistent propaganda, we need at the helm of the coming Congress a man of unimpeachable character. A few names have already been suggested by several prominent persons. Those of Dr. Ansari, Mazharul Haque and, Mr. Kelkar find prominence.

With due regard and respect for these "Triputies", I in my own humble capacity appeal to all the well-wishers of the country, not to forget the services of that small section of our county, I mean the Parsis, who produced the late Dadabhai Nowroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Dinshah Wachha and others. The services of this great community should not be overlooked when the tide of patriotic sentiment reaches high water-mark as the day for the election of the Congress President approaches. The thoughts of the electorates and the Provincial Congress Committees should now rightly be turned towards the record of this community's achievements.

But while others are sounding fine and quickening notes of patriotism and personalities, I want to emphasize the need of patriotism plus stick-to-it-iveness and persistent propaganda.

We know of late that inspite of all provocations, Mr. Nariman is carrying on single-handed, his fight against the Back Bay wastage.

Messrs. Jhabawla and Ginwala are coveting for their country a big and worthwhile part in the supreme struggle for the amelioration of our down-trodden people.

With patriotic fervour, coupled with idealism and organization, Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha has entered our political field and is standing by the Congress flag pulling his community along with.

Pray! Do not forget them and their services to the country.

CHOOSE SAKLATVALA.

Several persons, whose hearts thrilled with the boiling specches of Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., inquire as to why he should not be given the opportunity to preside over the deliberations of the forthcoming Congress. We remember that the whole country was stirred up with his speeches, which deserve to live in our memory because of Sak's high and splendid message to his country.

Patriotism is not enough. India needs that this should be said again and again, over and over, until its meaning sinks into the hearts of men and women everywhere.

Whether we agree or not about the specific creed that Saklatvala promulgates, or whatever our belief may be, we know that here is an Indian who, at least dares to attempt to set up a new order of things to bring into being a brotherhood of men, and nations, who warns humanity against the great peril of our age, which is materialism "me and mine".

Whether his idea can be established in a decade or in a generation or in a century, the fact remain that it is an Indian who sets into operation this magnificent conception towards which from this day all mankind will move to its ultimate achievement.

This does not mean that his interests in Indian affairs and sympathies with our struggles are narrow. He knows, and all who are intimate with him know too, that they are usually broad and quick. When he takes up a particular idea, a purpose, a plan, he cannot drop it until it is carried through.

Saklatvala is one of the most effective public speakers we have in India, either in lighter talk or at public meetings or in a campaign. He has a very effective, high type of eloquence and at the same time he is easy for the average man to follow.

The central force of his life is loyalty to his duty and India as God gave him to see it. This makes him at times inflexible. But it keeps him growing, rising splendidly to meet each new opportunity, which he regards as a new responsibility. He is a teacher who teaches for truth and nobler manhood. He is a warrior for the cause of our down-trodden people on the floor of the House of Commons.

In conclusion, I count it a privilege to appeal to the generosity, fairness and rightful pride of the Indian people.

Let us do justice to this great son of India to establish a United Congress, and guide us through the coming year and in anticipation of his acceptance, let us elect him as the president of the coming Congress, thus testifying to the world that in his struggles for India and its people, the whole of India stands by his side.

ABOMINATIONS ONE, TWO, THREE.

I--THE WRONGS WE DO UNTO OURSELVES.

(BY F. K.)

In roughly, one week, we have had to hang our heads in shame in public for at least three fresh abominations. Is it a sign of degeneration or regeneration? In so far as they are abominations glaring and stark, it may be a sign of degeneration, although, as they have been with us always (more correctly, since we fell on evil days or still more precisely since we came under the British Raj) it may not be a sign of "further" degeneration. Probably it were truer to say in view of our abominations that we are where we were—when the British found us easy prey. But in so far as we have begun to show a conscience about these abominations (thanks chiefly to the awakening that Mahatma Gandhi first gave us, the rousing which he gave our slumbering national conscience both for our rights and our duties, or, in other words, both for the wrongs done unto us by our rulers, and the wrongs we do unto ourselves)—in so far as we have learnt to humiliate ourselves in public for our own abominations, it may be a sign of regeneration. For "there is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety-and-nine others that repenteth not."

But good sign or bad, it is a sad thing that we should have to do penace in public, so often in one week. For it gives a handle to our foreign ill-wishers. And they are smart to use it against us. Witness the deft use of our public troubles made by that arch-Pharisee, the "Times of India" through that sinister feature "Through Indian Eyes". And yet far better even all this. For better that we mortify ourselves before the world for our sins and invite ridicule of the foreigner, than that we deny ours sins, gloss over them, even extol them from blind perversity to keep up our reputation at any cost as the British try to cover up their raked sores with the thread-bare rags of their newspaper dialectic and to bolster up their prestige by threats of arms. By denying our sins we deny God. And without God we postpone Swaraj which is our salvation.

* * * * * *

Let us then face it. The first smirch upon our humanity is the persecution of our outcastes. The worst odour of that leprous smirch comes from some parts of the Indore and Gwalior States, in the revelations of the loathsome and fiendish indignities heaped by the orthodox castes, upon the "depressed" classes known as the Balais. We presume that the Balais are human beings and like the lowly and the meek of this purse-proud world, have atleast one sacred privilege of their persecuted race all the world over, the privilege to be left to go their way in peace after they have been robbed of all their other human rights. It is a concession that man has made even to the beasts of burden that, having borne their burdens all day, they shall be left in peace to eat and drink or starve. But apparently, in Depalpur, Ujjain and the Barnagar Pargannas of the Indore and Gwalior States, the Balais are not allowed even this last privilege of the persecuted, this last privilege of the beasts of burden—they are not allowed even to go in peace after they have been robbed of all their other human rights. It is not enough indignity that they should be called and treated "low-castes." They are treated worse than pariah dogs which

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Foolish Embargo.

The Government of Madras have really paid a tribute to the potency of Khaddar as a vital force in the political and economic regeneration of India by their foolish embargo prohibiting Government servants from subscribing to Mahatma Gandhi's Khaddar Fund. Although the All-India Spinners' Association is out and out a body devoted solely to Khaddar work, the Government of Madras choose to regard it as a political one using the ridiculous argument that it must be so, because it is established with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee. So it is the pollution of the Congress which the Government of Madras resent. If tomorrow a bunch of Rao Bahadurs and Rao Sahibs started Khaddar work and asked Government servants to help it, there would be no objection at all from the Government of Madras to allow their servants to participate in its support. It is their animus against the Congress which alone is responsible for the present ridiculous prohibition which decrees that their servants should consider the All-India Spinners' Association as an "untouchable" body and the Government servants will be well advised to ignore the prohibition and take the consequences.

Interpretations.

When the big Brandenburgh Arch at the end of one of the most famous of Berlin's boulevards was, a fortnight ago, enveloped in a scaffolding of wooden planks so that workmen could give it a spring cleaning, the local wags joked about it saying that it was to be shipped to Paris "as a present to his friend, Briand, from our Stresemann." A writer in the "Europe Nouvelle" suggests that the remark has its irony in that the friendship has according to the Germans brought forth nothing substantial for them. The comments of French publicists on Dr. Stresemann's reply in the Reichstag to M. Poincare's speech at Luneville indicate that there is a large body of opinion in France which would welcome it if nothing came out of the Briand-Stresemann friendship. France is busy interpreting the Locarno Treaty in a manner very convenient to her ambitions and interests. It is a "free contract" according to the French chauvinists and involves no obligation to modify the Treaty of Versailles. The prospects of peace in Europe will be very slender, indeed, if this opinion is allowed to prevail. The Locarno spirit is meant essentially to soften the hardships of Versailles.

Dr. Malan's Success.

In getting through the Union Parliament the two measures which implement the Indian Agreement Dr. Malan has secured a remarkable success for the policy of looking at the Indian question in South Africa from a totally different point of view from that of the White Extremists. There was not much opposition in the Union Parliament from the representatives of European settlers in South Africa of this type and Dr. Malan's promise of an amnesty regarding past fraudent entrants into the Transvaal should considerably ease the situation and allay the apprehensions of the Indian community in Natal and Transvaal. Mr. Sastri's presence in South Africa will prove a very helpful factor in enabling the Hertzog Government to carry out the Agreement in the spirit as well as in the letter and South African Indians will now do well to make that Government concentrate their attention on those aspects of the Agreement which promise them better educational opportunities than they enjoy at present.

Atrocious System.

The rights of extra-territoriality enjoyed by foreigners in Egypt and the countries of the East are the greatest source of humiliation to the people in the midst of whom they are exercised. China has summarily thrown them off. Persia declares she will do so by next year, Turkey has already done so and amongst the countries in which European nations have the power of either holding despotic sway or indulging in mischievous interference, Egypt alone remains where extxra-territoriality is still being maintained. How galling is its existence to the Egyptians can be realised when it is seen that under this atrocious system foreigners in Egypt are exempt from all taxation except customs and that in civil cases between themselves and Egyptians they have the right of trial before "Mixed Courts," where the majority of the judges are Europeans. In criminal cases they are tried by their own Consular Courts. The Egyptians are determined to end this system. As an English writer in "Foreign Affairs" remarks, these privileges of extra-territoriality are "utterly at variance with the moral conscience of to-day." England would not bother much about that did she not know that Egypt is politically far too self-conscious now to remain content only with repeated protests against the continuance of these 'rights.'

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

ITS GRADUAL EVOLUTION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PLEA FOR WIDER POWERS.

SIND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

KARACHI, June 25.

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Minister for Local Self-Government Bombay Government, opened this morning the first Divisional Conference of Local Bodies in Sind at the Khalikdina Hall convened under the auspices of the Karachi Municipality. Several hundred delegates and visitors were present including the Commissioner in Sind and other Government officials. The proceedings commenced with a brief welcome address by the President of the Karachi Municipality, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, after which Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla formally opened the Conference with an interesting speech.

A letter was then read from H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, regretting his inability to attend the Conference and wishing it all success. Telegrams and letters were also received from the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and several others.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, the President of the Conference then delivered his presidential address in the course of which he made an exhaustive survey of the local self-government problems. On the conclusion of his speech the delegates and visitors were conducted round a municipal exhibition arranged in the premises of the N. J. High School.

The Exhibition was formally opened by Sir Gulam Hidayatullah after an introductory speech by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta. Models of town planning, sanitation and health schemes were on view as well as several model villages and water works. The Sub-Committees of the Conference will frame reports and resolutions for the consideration of the Conference to-morrow.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said:—The history of local autonomy in India dated as far back as the dawn of civilisation. From the earliest times the village Panchayet had been the smallest unit of local self-government. This indigenous institution was an independent unit very much like the Greek City State. It had its own Police, its own judiciary in the Panchayet. It had its public works. Continuing he said: "the idea of spending money on the works of local public utility was and is still deeply rooted in the Indian mind and has found practical application in the charitable works like wells, tanks, Dharmasalas or rest-houses and planting trees to afford shade to the parched and weary traveller and setting up relief post for load carriers. It was and still is associated with puva or acts of religious merit. This notion is as old as the hills and still persists. Every succeeding age of Indian history has exemplified it. The merchant princes and the Kings have vied with each other in showing their magnificence by their munificence. The Mahomedan rulers were not wanting in the ideas of public utility construction. The archaeological remains spread broadcast all over India speak for their genius in this line.

The modern Indian municipalities, it is scarcely necessary to say, are established in European models but their germ is to be found in that most ancient of Indian institutions the village communities of India and the Council of elders."

INDIANS AND MUNICIPAL ORGANISATION.

Historic research has proved that the genius of Indians is essentially suited for municipal organisation and that municipal institutions are as well adapted to the natives of India as to those of England. Under the British rule Municipal Institutions do not date earlier than 1850 when the Act XXVI of 1850 gave them legal status and empowered them to raise taxes from the inhitants of any town or suburbs other than the presidency town to be applied to the making, repairing, cleaning, lighting or watching any public streets, roads, drains or tanks or to the prevention of nuisances. Then after a decade came the Act 11 of 1862 empowering municipalities to apply a portion not exceeding 1/4 of their income on the construction and sunport of dispensaries, hospitals, schools and a reasonable portion for the watering of streets. The same Act also gave authority to the Governor-in-Council to enforce the right and just appropriation of the taxes raised. The same year saw the Bombay Act IV of 1862 by which certain officers were declared ex-officio members of Municipal Commissions and power was given to the Governor-in-Council to depute his authority under the Act XXVI of 1850 to the Police Commissioner and the Commissioner in Sindh. By a notification dated 6th April 1868 Section I the powers conferred on the Governor-in-Council by Act XXVI of 1850 were delegated to the Commissioner in Sindh. But for the rest of the Presidency the Governor-in-Council retained the Authority of approving the rules made by the Municipal Commissioners.

LAW RE MUNICIPALITIES.

Another law of importance relative to Municipalities in this Presidance is the Bombay Act I of 1871 which provided for the maintenance of police by them but which is now defunct. The next most important Municipal measure was the Bombay Act VI of 1873. It marked a certain advance in the principle of representation and responsibility. The creation of Municipalities was left atogether to Government. They would not create first class municipalities until they were satisfied that the people claiming superior powers of self-government were qualified by their intelligence and adoption of sanitary improvements to exercise them. The object of Act VI of 1873 was as stated in the preamble "to foster the desire for local self-government." The District Collector under this Act was the sole authority to submit questions of importance for the decision of the local body and had a casting vote on all questions, a power of suspending any resolution carried against a minority of 2/5 of those who voted on the motion and a power to refer the matter for the decision of the Governor-in-Council. In town municipalities the Collector was the President and his assistant the Vice President. The Collector and his assistant had absolute powers in their own sphere of over-riding opinions of the whole body of Municipal Commissioners. The Municipal Charter of 1884 marks the next stage in the development of local self-government. It marks an imnortant landmark. It was stimulated by the Resolution of 1882 issued by the Government of Lord Ripon, the father of local Self-Government in this land. No other Viceroy has contributed so much to the cause of local self-government in India.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTITUDE OF BOMBAY GOVT.

The Act of 1884 was only a step in advance of the decentralisation policy instituted in 1870 by Lord Mayo. The scheme of the Act declared that education, sanitation, medical charity and local public works which were heretofore under the virtual control of the executive officers should henceforward be placed where it was possible under the control of the representatives of the people who were taxed to support them. It aimed at habituating the people to a course of public and political life and to create and develop in the people a spirit of self-help. It declared that local self-Government was an instrument of political and popular education. This Act had far reaching effect. It must be observed that the attitude taken by the Bombay Government with regard to the Government of India Resolution of 1882 was unjustifiable and indeed Inexplicable. Though the Government of Bengal, Puniab, and North Western Provinces heartily welcomed the scheme the Bombay Government set its face against the proposal as too very "radical and extensive" that their introduction was in the opinion of the Government premature. They preferred to proceed more cautiously and to create and educate a public spirit. The Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 marks the next stage. It consolidated all previous laws in the matter and effected some changes in the construction and powers of municipal council. It is still appreciable to minor municipalities.

In 1908-09 the Government further relaxed control over a large number of Municipalities. In 1916 further proposals were formulated for the emancipation of municipal and local bodies from official control, the extension of the effective element, the widening of the franchise and of financial and other powers. Since then there have been the Bombay Act VI of 1923 for local boards, the Bombay Act XVIII of 1925 for the major municipalities. The credit of initiating these was due to Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

BEGGAR PROBLEM.

Referring to India's problem of beggars and religious mendicants Rao Bahadur Pai said:—"It seems to me that the greatest problem facing local administrators in India is the reduction to reasonable limits of the great army of beggars now living on the proverbial generosity of our people to be generous is a good fault but let this generosity be directed into channels of usefulness. Indiscriminate giving of alms leads to the breeding and perpetuation of a class which will never do a day's honest work-so long as it can live in comparative ease merely by holding out hands to passers by. We have to devise somehow means whereby the genuine religious mendicants can be segregated from the vagabonds and professional beggars. In Bombay we are attempting to tackle this problef and have recently put forward to Government a scheme for the prevention of begging and the licensing of religious mendicants. If the scheme is sanctioned we shall have at least in Bombay made one step forward in this great work of bringing into being in India a scheme of scientific poor relief. In the course of time I hope we shall be able to say in India, as can be said in Western countries, that no one need starve or suffer unrelieved pain or disease unless he voluntarily so desires.

The control of public morals forms an important branch of municipal functions too. In this department of work much can be done by education and warning men of

(Continued on Page 8.)

ASTOUNDING PRACTICAL JOKE

HOAX THAT RELEASED PRISONERS

SEQUEL TO BOGUS TELEPHONIC MESSAGE

GOVERNOR OF PRISON SUSPENDED

Paris.—As a result of an astounding practical joke, M. Daudet Delest of "Action Francaise" and M. Semart, a communist, have been released from the Sante Prison. It appears that a young French Royalist telephoned to the Governor of Prison imitating the voice of M. Sarraut, the Minister of Interior, and ordered his release. It is reported that M. Daudet has left Paris for an unknown destination.

DETAILS OF INCIDENT.

Marquis Dejiugne, the Deputy has given the following account of the incident gathered from the staff of the "Action Francaise." The Governor of Prison received a telephone message at mid day that Government had decided to release M. Daudet Delest and M. Semart and instructing him to arrange to liberate them as undemonstratively as possible. The Governor telephoned to the Minister for Interior for confirmation, but the Royalists intercepted the call and told the Governor that M. Sarraut was out but that his Private Secretary was speaking and asked: "Haven't you released M. Daudet yet? Hurry up and send for taxis. Be quick about it.

The Governor then released the prisoners who were utterly unaware of the reason for their release. M. Semart who is Secretary-General of the Communist Party, in an interview, said that the Governor came to his cell and told him that he was free. He ordered him to be ready to leave the prison in half an hour. M. Semart protested that he did not want a pardon which did not include M. Monmousson, Secretary-General of the Confederation Generale Du Travail Unitaire, but the Governor was insistent and replied that he could not say anything more. M. Semart then drew the conclusion that he was not pardoned, but was being released as a result of his appeal to the Court of Cassation.

GOVERNOR SUSPENDED.

The Cabinet met this evening to discuss the prison hoax and decided to suspend the Governor.—Reuter.

INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY

IMPRESSIONS OF DELEGATION

LONDON, June 25.

Messrs. M. Brothers and James Hindle, Lancashire representatives on the delegation sent to India by the International Textile Factory Workers' Associations, reporting on their visit, say that as a whole, the mills in India compare favourably as regards the construction of buildings modern machinery and up-to-date labour saving devices with the mills in Lancashire. There are four times the number of operatives per loom and spindle employed in India than is necessary in Lancashire. The former lack the latter's skill, stability and stamina. One of the first things to arrest the delegates' attention was a large number of people squatting in mill yard and standing about inside the mill apparently having no particular machine under their supervision. It is most difficult to ascertain the actual cost of production owing to the conditions of efficiency and the increased number of employees affecting the cost of labour. Indian cotton manufacturers are in much more favoured position than their competitors in consequence of their being bleachers and dyers. Other factors in their favour are also specified. On the contrary, however, the welfare work constitutes no small charge on the cost of production. Owners have to undertake a large proportion of public services provided by municipal and similar bodies in Lancashire. The Delegates consider that if wages are paid weekly it would do much to breakdown money lenders' credit. The fining of store-keepers is considered excessive.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRECIOUS STONES BILL

THIRD READING PASSED IN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, June 25.

Cape Town.—The South African Assembly has passed the third reading of the Precious Stones Bill.—Reuter's Special.

(The Precious Stones Bill, which has now passed its third reading, aims at giving the South African Government wider powers of control over the diamond industry. According a Reuter's telegram of the 29th April last the Bill passed through its second reading without a division, although there was considerable opposition to the provisions of the Bill relating to the limitation of owners' rights in diamond yielding farms).

PEACE AT LAST

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE ENDS

NEW EXECUTVI E FORMED

MR. A. C. DUTT ELECTED PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, June 26.

At the general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee convened by the arbitration board this afternoon at the Indian Association Hall, Mr. Lalitmohan Das presiding, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt was elected President, Mr. Lalit Das and Mr. Waheed Hoosein as Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta as Secretary and Dr. B. C. Roy as Treasurer. The name of Mr. N. C. Chunder was also proposed for the Presidentship but the motion was defeated. Out of a total strength of 360 members 174 members attended, including many from the moffussil.

Among those present were Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Sarat C. Bose, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. J. L. Bannerjee, Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazamdar Mr. Hemaprava Mazumdar, Moulana Akram Khan, Mr. Narendra K. Ghose, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Akhilchandra Dutt, Dr. B. C. Roy Srimati Mohini Devi, Mr. Ganguly, and Mr. Jogendranath Mitra.

At the outset, some questioned the validity of the arbitrators' submitting a list of the Executive which should be elected. Mr. Akram Khan, one of the arbitrators said the list was a recommendation and it was up to them to accept it or not. The list submitted by the arbitrators was then read which suggested Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose as Secretary. It was stated that Mr. Subhash could not be proposed as Secretary just at the time he was not a member of the Committee. Mr. Naresh Sen Gupta moved for the acceptance of the arbitrators' list in toto which was disallowed, the President ruling that it should be voted part by part. On this ruling, the Sasmalites, it is understood, remained neutral. On the motion of Mr. K. S. Roy, the executive was then formed and the list submitted by him was accepted. The new Executive is almost the same as the Executive of the Committee of which Dr. J. M. Das Gupta was Secretary.—Free Press.

WON'T RETURN WITHOUT KANTI.

WOMAN REFUSES TO LEAVE JAIN MUNIS SHALA

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

The relatives of the newly initiated jain muni Kantivijayaji are still at Cambay. Last Friday his wife, mother, grandmother and others proceeded to the Jain Shala while Muni Ramvijayaji was delivering a religious discourse. They did not leave the Shala even after the discourse was over, and stayed there for the whole day, and resolved to pass the night also there. As women are not allowed to stay in Jain Shalas except when religious discourses are delivered, the Jain Munis left the Shala in evening.

It is reported that the women are still in the Jain Shala and refuse to go out without taking with them Muni Kantivijayji, who has undertaken, since yesterday, a fast of eight days for the attonement of what he considers to be his past accumulated sins, which obstruct him in his path of "diksha".—A. P.

ULEMA'S 'FATWA' URGED

"WOULD NOT BROOK ATTACKS ON PROPHET"

AMRITSAR, June 25.

Two monster meetings attended by Mahomedans were held here when writings of the type of "Rangila Rasul" were condemned. Maulana Syed Habib urged that the Government should be pressed to promulgate an ordinance to stop such writings against the prophet and other personages. It was also urged that Mahomedans should convene a meeting of Ulemas to obtain their 'fatwa' regarding the line of action to be taken.

Maulana Daud Ghaznavi who presided at one of the meetings said that Mahomedans were ready to suffer to any extent, but they would not brook attacks on their Prophet.

Moulana Zaffar Ali appealed to the press to exercise moderation in writings.—A. P.

WIRELESS ENTHUSIASTS DISAPPOINTED.

CALCUTTA, June 26.

Wireless enthusiasts in Calcutta were disappointed in their efforts to pick up the broadcasting programme which according to previous advices was to have been wirelessed from Cincinnati in U. S. A. to Australia. After midnight on Saturday Calcutta tuned up 52 metres on short length but could not pick up anything.—A. P.

MORE ABOUT ROYAL COMMISSION.

INDIANS AS ASSESSORS!

A PREPOSTEROUS SUGGESTION.

DR. SAPRU'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with the "Englishman's" scheme regarding the Statutory Commission, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "I have heard from sources, which I cannot disregard as unreliable, a scheme of having Indians as assessors is being seriously entertined in high quarters. I personally think that there is no chance of such a scheme being acceptable to any political party in India and my fear is, it will meet with no response from any party. Whether it is as assessors or as co-opted members that Indinns are invited to associate themselves with, the Statutory Commission will make no difference at all so far as the substance of Indian demands is concerned. I have been a member of too many committees and commissions not to realise the difficult position in which an Indian will be put whether he is an assessor or a co-opted member. If Lord Birkenhead means business and does not mean merely to feed us upon long orations which he had been delivering in the House of Lords and if he is at all serious in his invitation to Indians to co-operate, he ought not to take a leaf out of the book of the non-cooperators.

NATURAL RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

Neither Lord Irwin nor Lord Birkenhead can hope to solve the Indian problem excepting by facing the situation boldly and taking courage in both their hands. I think the word "judicial" in connection with a political commission of this character is apt to be misused if not abused. If the function of the assessor is merely that of a counsel then why put the Indian tax payer to all this unnecessary expense. Every Indian politician is a counsel already but the real truth of the matter is it must be frankly recognised that the permanent interests of India are at stake and Indians have the natural and moral right to take part in the shaping of their constitution for the future. I do not care at all for these subtle distinctions between assessors, counsel and judges. This experiment of assessors or co-opted members was never tried in the case of the Australian Commonwealth Act or the Union of South Africa Act or Canada Act and I cannot see why it should be tried in the case of India. I sincerely hope that wiser counsels might yet prevail. It is possible for the Government of India and Lord Bord Birkenhead to take their stand upon the high and dry principle of having "judicial" commission but I repeat and repeat confidently, that that will be the surest way of alienating their best friends and shaking such little confidence in the Conservative Government it may be enjoying even in some quarters in India."—A. P.

DR ANSARI'S HOPES

"MEDICAL MISSION PURELY HUMANITARIAN"

PEOPLE'S DEEP DISAPPOINTMENT.

DELHI, June 26.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, this afternoon, Dr. M. A. Ansari said he hoped by now the Government of India would be satisfied by the explanation offered by Mr. T. C. Goswami in regard to their apprehensions and fears as to the scope of the medical mission proposed to be sent to China under the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay.

Having moved the resolution for the acceptance of the Committee, Dr. Ansari said he knew the entire working of the minds of those who originally started the idea of the mission. He had no hesitation in repeating that the mission was purely humanitarian, based on sympathy which the people of India felt for the people of China in their hour of distress. He had explained in Bombay that the mission would work strictly on the codes laid down by the International Red Cross and Red Crecent, Association.

Dr. Ansari expressed that he had hoped that Government would do all that they could to help the mission as they had done in 1912 to the All-India Medical Mission sent to Turkey. "The news," said Dr. Ansari, "that instead of helping the mission the Government of India wanted to look at it with suspicion, has created consternation and deep disappointment in the minds of the people."—Free Press.

WARNING TO TEACHERS HAS BEEN STAYED.

TRAINING COLLEGE DEFINITELY DISBANDED.

DHARWAR, June 26.

It is understood that the warning issued to all clerks and menials, even with 28 years' service, in the Educational Department of the Southern Division, has been stayed in operation till the District Local Boards concerned have made their appointments.

The Training College for Men, is however, definitely disganded, depriving Dharwar of Kanarese pundits who used to give lessons to students in that language for the M.A. bourse of the Bompay University.—Free Press.

WIRELESS BEAM STATIONS

SUCCESSFUL TESTS

ENGLAND-INDIA SERVICE IN JULY?

LONDON, June 25.

Messrs. Marconis state that short-wave wireless beam stations built by them on behalf of the General Post Office for communication with South Africa have successfully passed the official post office seven-day test and are ready for inauguration of the direct London-Capetown wireless telegraph service. It is expected that the fourth and last group of Imperial wireless beam stations, now under construction, will be completed in July when the service with India will be opened.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV AND ALBANIA

END OF DISPUTE

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—It is announced from Tirana that the Albanian Government has informed the British, French, Italian and German Ministers that it has assented to the suggestion of the Powers to settle the Yugoslav-Albanian dispute, which has thus ended.—Reuter.

DECISION TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION

FALL IN DEMAND FOR YARN

LONDON, June 25.

Owing to the fall in the demand of Yarn, the Cotton, Yarn Association has decided to curtail the production of medium counts twist and west by 50 per cent. beginning from 4th July. The Counts affected are from 32s. to 42s.—Reeter's Speeal.

AGREEMENT IN SIGHT?

DIVISION OF SUBMARINES INTO TWO CLASSES

LONDON, June 25.

Geneva.—It is learned on good authority that decision with regard to the submarines will be probably reached and will be announced in the plenary sitting next week. Meanwhile, experts are of one mind with regard to the submarines to divide them into two classes namely smaller craft for the coastal defence and larger for Overseas service and at the same time limiting the number of both the classes.—Reuter.

WOES OF BIJOLIA PEASANTS

WORKERS IMPRISONED WITHOUT TRIAL.

GRIEVANCES OF BUNDI SUBJECTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMERE, June 24.

Mr. Trench, the Settlement Officer of Udaipur and member of the Steel-frame, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Mahendrasingh, have reached Bijolia with troops numbering abuot two hundred, and if Dame Rumour goes right Pandit Dharmanarayan, the Senior Minister, who is worthy son of Sir Sukhdeo of Jodhpur fame, has followed with reinforcements. It is said the present regime have decided to teach an abiding lesson to the "recalcitrant" peasants of Bijolia and root out the germs of 'sedition' from Mewar once for all. But what is the offence of the peasants that is sought to be visited with such drastic punishment?

They have protested against the infringement by the officials of as many as 15 causes of a solemn mutual agreement, the increase of land revenue, the imposition of an undesriable system of education and the demand of severing all connection with their benefactors. And what is the way they have expressed their protest? They have given up such of their lands as they cannot afford to keep under the existing rates of rent, they hape boycotted the official teachers and are running their own schools with the aid of their own literate boys and girls; they have refused to break away with the Rajasthan Sevasangha which they look upon as their saviour and demonstrated their faith in the Sangha and its national teachings by parading the streets of the capital town with shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Seva Sangha-ki jai" on the 11th June. No law prohibits these actions except the law of autocracy. But autocracy has failed everywhere, and is bound to fail in Mewar. If it has succeeded it has succeeded in driving discontent underground.

But the question still remains, do the Rajputana Agency who were a party to the agreement of 1922 and stand pledged to help the kisans approve of the military measures contemplated?

Does their silence in reply to a recent representation by the kisan Panchayat of Bijolia indicate which way the wind blows?

IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL.

The three public workers viz., Messrs. Ram Singh, Jai Singh and Bridshi Singh have not yet been released, as reported. No charges have been laid against them in any court of law. Even security proceedings have not been gone through. It is indeed a novel procedure that demands security but does not prove any illegal action on the part of an accused. It is only convenience of the powers that be which counts. The liberty of three patriots has been deprived for over seven weeks without the semblance of a trial. And yet they are asked to bury themselves alive for two years more in their villages, cut off from all patriotic influence and activity. Meanwhile, Ram Singh is imprisoned in distant Rajnagar and Jai Singh and Bridhi Singh in Chittor of hallowed memories and the legitimate facilities of interviews, correspondence and literary pursuits are denied. Mr. Manikyalal, the chief worker of Bijolia Panchayat, has fared no better. He was allowed the special treatment provided in the agreement of 1922, not until he had undergone a three days' fast and severe diarrhoea. He has not been released on bail, even in spite of High Court orders!

BUNDI.

While her neighbour Kotah is slowly yet steadily treading on the path of progress. Bundi is groaning under grave wrongs. A correspondent writing in the "Tarun Rajasthan" enumerates the alleged grievances of the people thus:

(1) Acute distress born of the dearness of cereals caused by the State control; (2) Indiscriminate changes in customs tariff; (3) Leasing of important sources of State income under disastrous conditions; (4) Absence of clear public accounts; (5) Indebtedness of the State to an amount of 22 lakhs of rupees; (6) Favouritism in the dispensation of public posts; (7) corruption in the services; (8) Imprisonments, deportations and confiscation of property of innocent and respectable citizens on mere suspicion or personal reasons; (9) Prohibition of all sorts of public meetings; (10) Ban on the entry of public workers and newspapers criticising the administration.

Extremely serious, these are the charges that have been laid against the present administration in Bundi for the last three years and a persistent agitation carried on in the vernacular press. The correspondent of the "Tarun Rajasthan" suggests that to allay public discontent as also to clear the position of the present Ministry, an independent Commission of enquiry should be appointed without delay by the Government of India for investigating into, and remedying the alleged evils and, in the meanwhile, the administration should be entrusted to the heir-apparent who is said to be well-educated.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Continued from Page 7.)

the vil effect of drink, gambling and prostitution. The first think that a city should do is to segregate the prostitutes.

MUNICIPALITIES AND EXCISE.

With the co-operation of the Government we have been able to achieve some success in this direction in Bombay. In India the control of public morals is a Governmental function. The municipalities have no vote or voice in regulating the excise policy. The drink exil, in my opinion, is essentially a health problem and your municipalities will do well to represent to Government to have some share in the control of liquor traffic in their respective areas. There is not as yet the same need in India for such schemes as unemployment insurance health insurance and the like. But with the year growing, tendency of the masses to forsake agriculture for the towns and to enter industrial pursuits we must be prepared to face somewhat similar problems to those which the Western people have had to solve."—A. P.

HON. SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN'S SPEECH.

PLEA FOR WORKING IN REAL SPIRIT OF CITIZENSHIP.

Opening the first Sind Local Bodies Conference at the Khalikdana Hall this morning the hon. Sir Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for local Self-Government. expressed his thanks for the invitation to him to inaugurate their proceedings, and said:—

"As you are aware, the first Conference of all the local bodies in the whole presidency was held at Poona just about a year ago. That Conference founded the local Self-Government institute, with a view to further the spread of local Self-Government in this presidency by training the people in the principles and practice of local Self-Government, to promote the study of problems connected with local Self-Government, and to act as a centre of information and advice for the local Self-Governmen institute, with a view to further the spread of local self-government in this presidency by training the people in the principles and practice of local self-government, to promote the study of problems connected with local self-government, and to act as a centre of information and advice for the local bodies, and to represent the opinion of the local bodies as a whole in cases in which such representation is desirable. This institute has been responsible for the large number of divisional and district conferences which have been held in various parts of th epresidency. A conference of this kind serves a most useful purpose. It affords opportunities for mutual consultation on various problems affecting the local bodies. In the absence of such conferences each local body would have to face its own difficulties unaided. But such conferences bring the local bodies into touch with each other and enable them to compare notes and to assist one another in the solution of their common problems and benefit by their individual experience. The larger and more general questions pertaining to the local bodies in the whole Presidency are to be discussed at the Provincial Conference, which is now held every year, but these divisional conferences help to concentrate attention on matters of special interest to the local bodies in a particular area, and then to present the joint views of the local bodies in that area to the provincial conference of all the local bodies in the presidency for eventual consideration by the Government. The local self-government institute has been doing good work, but its further potentialities have yet to be exploited. Its aims are most commendable, and its activities will be of great service to the local bodies. But the extent of its usefulness must depend upon the amount of support it receives from the local bodies themselves. I am, therefore, very pleased to hear that you propose to establish a branch of the institute in your division.

At the same time, however, I regret to find that only a small number of the local bodies in this Province have joined the institute so far, and that very few individuals have associated themselves with its activities. I hope, therefore, that a larger number of local bodies and private persons will come forward and co-operate in the labours of this organisation, which has been founded in the best interests of local self-government in this presidency. This institute has established a training class at Poona for imparting instruction in the principles and practice of local self-government. I am glad to find that this class is attended by some students from Sind as well. I understand that it is contemplated to institute a similar class in this province too, and I warmly commend such a proposal.

After referring to the question of the employment of trained officers by the local bodies, the speaker proceeded:—

Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to dwell at any length upon the objects and functions of local self-government. You are active and zealous members of the various local bodies in the province, and do not need to be reminded of your duties and responsibilities. You are all aware that local self-Government is concerned with all the necessaries, convoniences and comforts of the people in thier local spheres. It means the management of their local affairs by the people through their own chosen representatives. It imparts the necessary training for the discharge of the higher responsibilities of public service. I need scarcely remind you that if local self-government is to fulfil its high purpose, the local bodies must work in a real spirit of citizenship and for the common weal of the people.

It is not within my province here to descend to details, as this is more the function of your Conference. But I should like to invite your particular attention to a few matters which I consider to be of special importance. One of the primary duties of the local bodies is to look after the health of the people. Good health means longer and better life, and this matter is, therefore, of vital moment to one and all. The infant mortality in our country is appalling and many valuable lives are thus cut short in their early prime. This question should therefore be tackled by the local bodies themselves, instead of being left to outside associations, as is the case at present. It is for conferences like yours to consider the problem in all earnestness and to find out ways and means of solving it. The kindred questions of the establishment of maternity homes, the registration of dais and the provision of facilities for training them, the institution of creches in mill areas, the dissemination of the knowledge by means of personal and domestic cleanliness and the like, are all matters worthy of your serious consideration.

In this connection, I would impress on all district local boards the importance of appointing health officers and sanitary inspectors in the interests of the public health in their area. I placed this matter before a Committee that was appointed by the Government, but that body set its face against such a proposal. This is greatly to be regretted, as public health and sanitation in the rural areas cannot be promoted satisfactorily in the absence of health officers and sanitary inspectors. Government have undertaken by statute to provide two-thirds of the salaries of health officers appointed by the Boards, and this generous contribution should be an inducement to those bodies to appoint such officers. I would therefore commend questions like infant mortality, maternity homes, children's welfare and the compulsory appointment of health officers and sanitary inspectors, to your special consideration.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY BILL.

Another matter to which I am tempted to refer is the Karachi Municipal Bill, of which I am reminded by the fact that this city is the scene of your deliberations on this occasion. This Municipality is much the most important body of its kind in this province and has a more liberal constitution than any other municipality in the Presidency. Sir Bartle Frere, when Governor of Bombay, told the Municipal Councillors of Karachi when he visited this city in 1867 that the Act of 1850 by which the Municipality was then governed had been found insufficient for the requirements of this town, and that it was intended to replace it by an Act somewhat similar to the Bombay Act of 1865. But instead of being provided with an Act of that kind, the Municipality of our capital city was governed by the District Municipal Act. The requirement of the city of Karachi have, however, outgrown the provisions of that Act, and Government, therefore, thought fit to give it a separate Act to meet its needs. A draft bill was prepared for the purpose and sent to this Municipality some time ago, but it is still lying with that body. Belonging to Sind myself, I feel a special interest in this measure, and I am anxious to see it through at the earlest opportunity. It is, therefore, for the Municipality to expedite their consideration of the Bill, so that it may pass into law as soon as possible. A peculiar position may arise if the Karachi Municipal Bill is delayed. The Minor Municipalities Bill is under preparation, and it will apply to all the municipalities. Hence, if the Karachi Minicipal Bill does not become law before that, Karachi will be the only Municipality to be governed by the District Municipal Act. This will be an absurd anomaly and it is up to the Karachi Municipality to see that it is avoided.—A. P.

SIR L A SHAH LAW COLLEGE OPENED

MR DESAIS AD VICE TO LAW STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate of Bombay, delivered the inaugural address this evening, at the opening of Sir Lallubhai A. Shah Law College in the building of the Gujerat College. Mr. Desai hoped that the Law College would form the part of the whole scheme of a University for Gujerat and that a Medical College and a technological institute would soon be started in Ahmedabad. He advised the students not to drift into law, but to make a conscious choice of the profession.—A. P.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA'S WORKING COMMITTEE

MEETS AT LAHORE ON JULY 3

The Secretary, Jamiat-ul-ulmae Hind, Delhi, wires:—

For discussing some very important matters, the Jamiat-ul-ule-ma's Working Committee is meeting on 3rd July (Sunday) at Lahore. All members of the Working Committee are requested to reach Lahore by Sunday morning and to inform Maulana Ahmadali, Secretary, Khuddamuddin, Sheranwala, Derwaza Lahore, of the time of their arrival.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 26.

The Grand Prix de Paris resulted as follows:—

Fitetari	1
Montalisman	2
Flamant	3

Sixteen ran.—Reuter's Special.

"PRATAP" IN U P COUNCIL

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT

NAINI TAL, June 25.

When the U. P. Council assembled this morning, Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram gave a ruling disallowing the motion for an adjournment of the House which Pandit G. B. Pant, the Swarajist Leader gave notice yesterday in connection with certain interpellations regarding the "Pratap" defamation case.

The President said he had read the judgment of the High Court judges and also the correspondence that passed between the High Court and the District Magistrate of Mainpuri.

The President read out to the House extracts from the judgment and the correspondence and ruled that Pandit G. B. Pant's grievance that 'the high court having ruled that there was a 'prima facie' case against the police inspector of Shikohabai, a fresh enquiry into the same matter by a Superintendent of Police is open to serious objection' was not a matter of urgent public importance." The President observed he failed to understand where the Council came in, if the District Magistrate had interpreted the High Court's order in a particular light and acted accordingly.

The adjournment motion being ruled out of order, the Council proceeded to discuss supplementary estimates under the heads Agriculture, Industries and Scientific Departments.

Ro Kishenlal Singh took some objection to the provision for opening the new demonstration farm at Meerut.

Mr. Clarke, Director of Agriculture, quoted figures to show that the success of demonstration farms had led to an increase in the cultivated area in the province. The motion for reduction was withdrawn.

Mr. Chintamani moved the reduction on Agriculture. The mover wanted to know why those new posts were being created.

Mr. Clarke, Director of Agriculture replied that the department wanted some men to work amongst the cultivators in their own fields and those workers would be organised and controlled by these new officers.

The motion was then withdrawn.

There were several attacks on the industries demand, more particularly against the provision for an additional Assistant Store purchase officer and a Manager for the Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow. Motions for reduction were all rejected and the industries demand was voted.

To-day is the last day fixed for the consideration of supplementary estimates, but some more demands remain to be discussed. It is believed they will be taken up after the conclusion of the scheduled non-official business on Monday.—A. P.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE!

DISAPPOINTED GIRL CUTS HER THROAT

MADRAS, June 25.

Janaki Ammal, a Nair girl, formerly employed as a nurse in the Gosha Hospital, was admitted into the Royapetta Hospital to-day in an unconscious condition with severe cuts on her throat alleged to have been self-inflicted.

It appears the girl was engaged to marry a Nair gentleman and was living with him in the same house for the last one week. The parents of the gentleman not satisfied with the match, are alleged to have asked their son to postpone the marriage.

The girl, it is further alleged, overheard to-day a conversation between the Nair gentleman and his parents wherein they seem to have expressed their unwillingness to consent to the marriage. Shortly after they heard a cry from the adjoining room and when they rushed to the spot the girl was found lying in a pool of blood. Her throat was cut and a razor was lying by her side.—A. P.

JUSTICITES AND THE CONGRESS

PANAGAL EXPLAINS HIS PARTY'S POSITION

MADRAS, June 25.

The Raja of Panagal, leader of the Justice Party, interviewed by a representative of the "Justice" on the question of the Justicites joining the Congress, said he felt a certain amount of delicacy in giving expression to any opinion on the subject, as such an expression, he thought, was likely to prejudice the opinion of others.

After setting out the reasons of those who favoured the idea, the Raja said that those who were against the Justice members joining the Congress declared that it was not the intention of the late leaders of the Justice Party that the Party should merge into the Congress and that such a merger would result in the Party disappearing before it had done its work.

Secondly in their opinion Justicites could not influence the opinions of the Congress since they would be in a negligible minority in the Congress which consisted of members from various provinces where the difficulties they were experiencing in Madras were almost unknown. Moreover, even if they wanted to educate the members of the Congress from other parts of India, they could not do that unless they were prepared to carry on their propaganda in other provinces and that they could not do for want of funds.

Lastly by joining the Congress they would be subjecting themselves to the discipline of the Congress and they could not have their candidates in the elections to the local and legislative bodies.

Concluding the Raja said:—"Since the question is highly debatable, for the reason I have already given I do not wish to commit myself to any definite opinion in the matter. We propose to go to Coimbatore a day earlier and have informal discussion on the subject even before it will be taken up for consideration by the Subjects Committee.—A. P.

RAJKUMARI CASE DEVELOPMENTS.

PADAM PRASADS STATEMENT IN COURT

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The statement of Padam Prasad in the case in which he is prosecuted on the compiaint of Rajkumari Maya was recorded by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. He said that he had neither sold Rajkumari nor had he brought her to Calcutta. She was made over by the Collector of Benares to her father, who gave her in marriage to Heeralal Agarwalla in Sethi Rani's house, in December last. Rajkumari tried to run away with Heeralal's son. Heeralal thereupon put his children under Padam Prasad's charge. Ambar Kumari was anxious to get back the custody of the children, and went to Benares for the purpose, but Padam Prasad declined to part with them. This annoyed her very much and she induced Rajkumari to leave Heeralal's house with one of her men, and then got her to lodge this complaint against him. Further hearing was adjourned to July 5.—A. P.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS.

Y M C A 'S RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

CALCUTTA, June 23.

One of the ways in which the Y.M.C.A. through its rural service section has been trying to help in Rural Reconstruction is through the carrying on of a Summer School for Rural workers in its Rural Centre at Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore (S. India). This is the third year in which this School has been held. The purpose of the School is to give workers in rural areas a through trniaing in methods of Rural work and also some knowledge of the possibilities and methods f Cottage industries. The students of the Training School included school masters, social workers, Christian workers, Co-operative workers and volunteers, and the majority of them made full use of the training they received. The staff of the School consists not only of the Rural Secretaries in the Centre, but also Cottage Industry experts and members of the Agricutural College staff.

This year there were 27 students including an official deputation of Rural Workkers from the Mysore State and a few volunteers from Travancore.

Practical demonstrations and hhe surrounding villages were a part of the school course and that the local weekly market and the neighbouring toody shop were both greatly patronised—the former with a view to finding out the needs of the sellers and buyers and the latter with a view to studying temperance methods.

The whole course lasted for a month, and everything was done with regularity and thoroughness.

The President at the closing meeting said that the carrying on of a Summer School of this kind was a very happy idea and enabled village workers to get both the instruction and knowledge necessary for their hard task in the villages.—A. P. (By Mail.)

DUTCH MONOPLANE IN RANGOON.

AVIATORS EXPERIENCE OF INDIAN MONSOON

RANGOON, June 26.

The Dutch Monoplane, conveying the American Millionaire, Van Lear Black and party landed perfectly at 2|35 p.m. at the New Race Course at Kyaikasan in fine weather, though cloudy.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Black said that the journey from Calcutta to Rangoon was uneventful. They had rains most of the way with head-winds but no storm.

CROSSING YOMAHS.

The Junior Pilot, who was present at the interview said, that they crossed over Yomahs at an altitude of about 1018 feet, near the Sitpin height of hills, there being 918 feet. He regarded that, to be the best place for aviators to cross over the Yomahs, during the monsoon. From the present experience, they did not think the monsoon made flying very difficult.

On being told by the A. P. representative, that probably they had not experienced really bad monsoon weather, they replied, that they would see, what it was like on their return journey.

Mr. Black said, that Rangoon City appeared to be very beautiful and he spoke highly of the laying out of the Race Course.

Mr. Black and party leave for Bangkok to-morrow morning. They are staying here at the Strand Hotel.—A. P.

CRICKET

SUNDAYS MATCHES

ISLAM GYM. INNINGS VICTORY.

On Saturday the Islam Gym. obtained their first big victory when they played the Government Teltgraph Cricket Club on the Kennedy Sea Face. A. G. Khan and E. A. Merchant began well by carrying the score to 72 before being separated. With the exception of Kazi and Mahmood, however, the others batted disappointingly and the side was dismissed for 158.

The visitors could make no headway against the bowling of Kazi and Kazrani, who each captured five wickets, and the innings came to a close for a paltry 40. Following on the Telegraphs fared much better Lawrence, Tooth and Iyer gave them a good start but the remaining batsmen failed to come off and the side was dismmised for 84, leaving the Gym. winners by an innings and 34 runs, Kazrani was again successful with leather, taking four wickets for 15 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

A. G. Khan, c and b Menezes	43
E. A. Merchant, c Moore, b Iyer	36
Mohamed Shafi, b Moore	3
A. A. Jasdanwalla, b Mendoce	2
A. G. Gazi, c and b Mendoce	41
Kazrani, b Iyer	0
Razvi, run out	8
Mahmood, b Mendoce	18
Peerbhoy, c Iyer b Mendoce	0
Ali, not out	1
Galmohomed, b Moore	0
Extras	12
Total	158

Bowling.

Mendoce, 4 wkts. for	63
Menezes, 1 wkt. for	8
Moore, 2 wkts. for	18
Iyer, 2 wkts. for	32

GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

1st Innings.

Tooth, b Kazrani	8
Gonsalves b Kazi	4
Vigers, l b w, Kazrani	12
Iyer, b Kazi	0
De Costa, b Kazrani	0
Mendoce, b Kazrani	0
Menezes, b Kazrani	2
Karwe, b Kazi	0
A. Lawrence, not out	1
Page, l b w	11
Moore, b Kazi	0
Extras	2
Total	40

Bowling.

Kazi 5 wkts. for 15 runs.
Kazrani 5 wkts. for 23 runs.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH.

2nd Innings.

A. Lawrence, c Merchant, b Shafee	19
Tooth, c Shakoor, b Shafee	28
Iyer, b Kazrani	16
Vigers, c Merchant, b Peerbhoy	4
De Costa, c Merchant, b Kazrani	1
Karwe, c Merchant, b Kazrani	1
Karwe, b Kazrani	5
Mendoce, b Khan	0
Gonsalves, c Razvi, b Khan	4
Menezes, c Gulmohamed, b Kazrani	4
Page, run out	1
Moore, not out	3
Extras	5
Total	84

Bowling.

Peerbhoy, 1 wkt. for 26 runs.
Shafee, 8 wkts. for 12 runs.
Kazrani, 4 wkts. for 15 runs.
Khan, 2 wkts. for 6 runs.

PAWASKAR SCORES A CENTURY.

The match between the Young Friends' Union Cricket Club and the second team of the Hindu Gym. on the latter's ground gave Pawaskar the opportunity of scoring the coveted century. Three wickets were down for 32 runs when Pawaskar and Dandekar got together, and then followed a partnership which realised over a hundred runs. In his total of 112 Pawaskar hit sixteen fours. Dhumatkar had a merry innings his score of 62 including ten fours. Pawaskar declared when the score stood at 283 for 8 wickets.

Ganpati Iyer and Bapat were more than a match for the Gym. batsmen who were all dismissed for 91 runs, Pathan, Wadkar and Rao being the only ones to enter double figure.

YOUNG FRIENDS UNION C. C.

M. N. Hate, b Doshi	5
P. G. Dadarkar, b Wadkar	25
B. J. Arondekar, run out	0
S. K. Pawaskar, cought, b Wadkar	112
D. R. Dandekar, b Joshi	35
B. B. Dalvi, b Jayakar	5
M. V. Dhumatkar, caught, b Wadkar	62
Redkar, caught, by Doshi	4
R. G. Penkar, not out	33
R. G. Bapt	
A. Ganpati Iyer	Did not bat.
Extras	1
Total (for 8 wkts.)	283

Bowling.

R. R. Wadkar, 3 wkts. for 109 runs.
H. H. Doshi, 2 wkts. for 52 runs.
T. H. Joshi, 1 wkt. for 33 runs.
Jayakar 1 wkt. for 44 runs.

HINDU GYM.

D. G. Pathan, b Ganpati Iyer	27
C. M. Gandhi, run out	4
H. H. Doshi, b Bapat	0
R. R. Wadkar, run out	20
G. S. Rao, caught, b Ganpati Iyer	22
T. H. Joshi, b Ganpati Iyer	6
Sirkar, caught, b Bapat	3
Hamond, b G. Iyer	7
Goldah, run out.	1
Jaykar, b	0
Mody, not out	
Extras	
Total	

Bowling.

Ganpati Iyer, 4 wkts. for 23 ru
Bapat, 3 wkts. for 19 runs.

GESTURE OF PATRIOTISM

MR. CHAGLA ON DELHI PROPOSALS

GUARANTEE FOR SWARAJ

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday evening, at the Brotherhood's premises, Mr. M. C. Chagla gave a luminous exposition of the Hindu-Muslim Pact. The gathering was fairly large and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

Mrs. Naidu who opened the proceedings, said that she was not prepared to make any remarks in the beginning as she liked to know what the young generation of India thought about the proposal of joint electorates. She humorously remarked that she belonged to a passing generation while Mr. Chagla was one of the men of the coming generation. She then called upon Mr. Chagla to deliver his speech.

CONDITION PRECEDENT.

Mr. Chagla modestly remarked that he felt a little nervous in speaking after Mrs. Naidu because he was afraid his speech would be an anti-climax. However, he was glad Mrs. Naidu had reserved her inspired speech till after his speech was over. Coming to the subject of the address, he said that it was not necessary for him to say, at such a late hour as that, that Hindu-Muslim unity was a condition precedent to any advancement towards Swaraj. He was there to tell his friends an unvarnished fact that unless Hindus and Muslims combined it was impossible for both of them to get any reforms whatsoever. They were often hearing the talks of the forth-coming Royal Commission on the one hand and the framing of the Swaraj constitution on the other but to Mr. Chagla those talks, seemed rather unreal. According to him, it would be a great humiliation if the Royal Commission came and found Hindus and Muslims sharply divided against each other. The real and only talk of the day ought to be how they were going to consolidate the Hindu-Muslim unity.

BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

The speaker then narrated the incidents that had led to the famous Muslim proposals. Every year, in the Assembly, a resolution embodying the National Demand used to be passed by the nationalist parties in that Legislature. Even in the last year a similar resolution was tabled but it was finally withdrawn as the Muslim members wanted certain points to be settled first before they could whole-heartedly support the National Demand. Mr. Chagla added that by their failure to iterate the National Demand once more in the preceding year they condemned themselves and told the world that they were not fit for Swaraj. They all remembered the notorious debate on the ratio. 18d. ratio was passed in the Assembly entirely due to the fact that some Muslim members voted with the Government and disregarded the national interest. The failure of their representatives in the Assembly to carry out national wishes were entirely due to the fact that there was no amicable understanding between Hindus and Muslims. That led both Hindus and Muslims to reconsider their position and also the seriousness of the whole situation. It was as a result of that consciousness that the representatives of Muslims met and deliberated at Delhi. The Government knew very well, Mr. Chagla went on to say, that so long as Hindus and Muslims were not united, they had nothing to fear. To them the Delhi proposals came as a bolt from the blue.

Proceeding Mr. Chagla, said that Delhi proposals were surely a tremendous advance upon the Muslim attitude. The leaders who formulated the Delhi proposals were undoubtedly a representative gathering of the Muslim Community. As far as Muslims were concerned they gave a united front. They were never so solidly united before on a question of that kind. Not only that but before those proposals were made there was no unity among Muslims themselves. The proposals were a great national achievement when they considered that men like Sir Mohamad Shafi, Mr. Jinnah, Moulana Saukat Ali, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mohamad Ali and many others representing almost all the schools of Muslim thought had come to a common understanding. Another feature of the preposals was that through them the Muslims gave up something which they regarded as the sheet anchor of their political existence. There was one more fact to be remembered. Till so late as March last the Muslims were deadly opposed to any idea of having joint electorates. Only in December last the Muslim League was not in favour of the acceptance of joint electorates. When he (the speaker) raised that point at the Muslim League, his speech was a cry in the wilderness and he found himself one against all, so far as the principle of joint electorates was concerned. When he read one fine morning that the Muslims had come to the view of joint electorates no one was more agreeably surprised than he.

MUSLIMS' CHOICE.

It was a basic principle, proceeded Mr. Chagla, of every representative Government that people must be allowed to elect on the Legislatures the men of their own choice. The Muslims had made their choice and they were willing to trust their Hindu friends. It was, indeed, a great tragedy that many of his Hindu friends had not yet realized what sacrifice the Muslims had made. They had made a true gesture of patriotism and nationalism. What a great sacrifice they had made in the name of their country. The speaker wanted his hearers to appreciate the courage, patriotism and far-sightedness of the Muslim leaders who had taken the burden on their shoulders in making those proposals.

LET HINDUS SAY.

Mr. Chagla contended that a finger of reproach had been always pointed out to the Muslims that they stood in the way of political progress. He was glad that no longer that reproach would he levelled against his Muslim friends. It was now for the Hindus to say whether they were going to clasp the hands of comradeship stretched out by their Muslim brothers. The speaker then dwelt at some length upon some of the conditions in the pact. He wanted to know in the name of justice and reason why the people in N.-W.-F. Province should not have the same benefit of Reforms as the people in other parts of India. He knew the bogey of judicial reforms. It carried no conviction with it. The Muslims in N.-W.-F. Province were as keen and eager to have judicial reforms introduced in that Province as the Hindus. The Hindus had nothing to fear on that score.

NO TRAP IN SIND.

Coming to the controversial question, about Sind, Mr. Chagla admitted that that question was causing lot of irritation. There was, however, a good deal of misunderstanding on that question. He would like to ask the Hindus why they were opposed to the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. Had not the Indian National Congress passed resolutions demanding the separation of Sind from Bombay? Mr. Mehta, the President of the Karachi Municipality, a man neither a Hindu nor a Muslim, had also warmly advocated the separation of Sind on geographical and ethnological grounds. The speaker was at a loss to know why some of the Hindus thought that the Muslims were laying a trap in Sind. It was certainly an unworthy thought to entertain. Mr. Chagla was certain that it was not now for Muslims to satisfy the public opinion; on the contrary it was for Hindus to do so. He opined that by Delhi proposals the Muslims had expressed their willingness to place themselves under Hindu majorities. If the Muslims were prepared to trust Hindus was it too much to expect that Hindus also should trust them in one or two provinces. The speaker pooh poohed the fears entertained in some Hindu quarters that by asking separation of Sind and introduction of reforms in N.-W.- F. Province and Baluchistan, the Muslims, were attempting to form a Muslim corridor on the frontiers of India. It was a most unworthy argument to advance.

The Speaker then went on to explain why the Muslims wanted Sind to be separated from the Bombay Presidency. Muslims, he said, would have large majority in that separated Province. The Muslim claim as regards Sind was based on moral grounds. Hindus would win a moral victory by creating a Muslim majority in Sind. They all knew that the Lucknow Pact had taken away the Muslim majority from the Punjab and Bengal. The speaker wanted his Hindu friends to eradicate from their minds any misapprehensions about their Muslim brothers. There was, indeed, a great moral advantage if in some provinces the Muslims were in a majority. That would convince them that they were also trusted by their Hindu friends.

POLITICAL BALANCE.

The Speaker then tried to explain the principle of political balance. That principle, he said, was worked out in every civilized country in Europe. To make matters clear he instanced the Balkan countries, wherein the principle of political balance had achieved wonderful results. He further argued that if in India there were three or four Muslim-majority provinces and five or six Hindu-majority provinces, there would be an end of all friction and the matters would go on very smoothly. At present they had to deal with mentalities that were too much corrupted by communalism. The Speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the leaders of the A. I. C. C. for the very wise lead they had given to the country by passing unanimously the resolution regarding joint electorates. He frankly admitted that the Congress was the greatest national Institution in the country.

Concluding Mr. Chagla expressed a fervent hope that the proposals would be accepted by the representative bodies of both the communities and would be carried out in the end. Let Hindus and Muslims rub shoulders together for ten years, he said, and all communal differences would melt away. Sooner or later Hindus and Muslims had to realize that they were the sons of the same mother.

GUARANTEE OF SWARAJ.

In a most inspiring peroration, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that she had received a letter from a great leader, in which he had stated that after all there was nothing in Hindu-Muslim proposals. She also admitted that the said proposals were limited in their scope. However, she looked upon them as a concrete and definite symbol of that mentality on the part of both Hindus and Muslims, which was the only guarantee of Swaraj. 32 Muslim representatives had said boldly and unreservedly that they were prepared to accept joint electorates, though only two months before the very gospel of nationalism depended upon separate electorates. It was now for Hindus to help their Muslim friends and make the proposals a success. What were the conditions after all? Were they too difficult to be fulfilled? Where was the harm in giving Reforms to N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan? Did she not go to Kenya and South Africa and ask equal treatment for all the Indians in those countries? Did she not plead even the Negroes should be given opportunities for their own developments? The people of N.-W. F. Province were the historic custodians of the frontiers of India. What wrong was there if those custodians were given equal opportunities of their development? Mrs. Naidu said she had travelled far and wide and she must, therefore, know humanity from one end to the other. She had even visited Baluchistan and had gone to the furthest end of it. She knew that the people of Baluchistan were far backward but nobody was asking that Baluchistan should, at once be made a self-governing country. Were they going to leave Baluchistan which was after all a part of India, in a State of darkness?

PROVINCE OF POETRY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then made touching references to Sind. She called it a special province of her as it was a province of poetry. That province had, moreover, got the unique distinction of giving birth to that extraordinary genius, King Akbar who, in his days, tried his utmost to bring the two communities together. What had Sind got in common, culturally and ethnologically with Bombay. Times without number, the Sindis themselves had expressed that they were the step-sons of the Bombay Presidency. Sind had always a Muslim majority. How was that majority going to be altered? Speaking of herself, she said, if they cut open every fibre of her heart, they would find it impregnated with an unquenchable passion for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mrs. Naidu welcomed the proposals. She was glad that the Congress also had done the right thing, in right time and in a right way. She stressed the fact that the Congress would never have a platform for bolstering up communal interests. Concluding Mrs. Naidu said, to-day these proposals are only a little scrap of paper but they are pointing to a day when Hindus and Muslims will fully trust each other and build the destiny of their common country."

A cordial vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

WORKERS' FINES.

HOW THEY ARE UTILISED.

(By S. H. Jhabwala.)

Workers are fined in a variety of ways and the object of my present article is not to present the conditions under which such illegal fines are imposed, but I only want to bring out how they are used by the masters themselves.

The policy pursued in the matter of utilization of the fines collected is succinctly laid down in that narrow line "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." The master fines the dishonest workman and even the honest workman is debarred from the right of using the accumulated fines. The accumulations go to the enjoyment of the master and his clientele. The Textile Agents have a very ingenious method of cutting off from the pay itself. The fines so inflicted add so much to the saving direct to their capital. The Railway men are fined and the money is spent for maintaining Gymkhana clubs and bars and to hold dances and socials among the superior staff. The gymkhanas and gymnasia of the officers obtain support from these fines and the authorities cannot deny it.

The Bombay Port Trust the other day set aside Rs. 7,000|- for the amenities of the Port Trust workers, and this amount is the savings of the men's fines. I represented to the Chairman that the men's fines should be given for the use of the men in the following way. viz:—that the Port Trust Union which is recognised by the authorities should be given the money.; that the union would of itself collect Rs. 3000|- and from the stock of Rs. 10,000|- an unemployment insurance benefit should be given to the men; that this work should be done by the union in co-operation and conjunction with the representatives of the Port Trust Board. But the Chairman refuted my claim to talk about what the men were not concerned with! Fines are taken from the men and the men are not concerned as to how the money should be used? The Port Trust Board are now trying to float a club in which the menials and lower staff can obviously take no part whatsoever.

Another surprising fact about this is that even the Trustees of the Board are supporting the Chairman in his effort at putting up a club. I do not understand these discriminative terms, but I know this much that such gifts of clubs are no good to the poor menials who have no food to eat and who therefore can never think of clubs.

The Manager of the Port Trust Railway has saved Rs. 4,000|- closing down a dispensary. I wanted on behalf of the men's Union that the amount be utilized towards alleviating unemployment distress, but the Manager debars me from even offering such an audacious suggestion!

The Municipal Commissioner now wants to set a-foot a club for the pumping people, but mine is not the fight for the superior classes and I have always wished the Commissioner to utilise the men's fines towards erecting houses for the unhoused, at the back of the pumping quarter where the poor unsheltered menials have to drag on their miserable life. I have never meant any complaint for those that live in comfortable quarters at Worli, but mine is the fight for those tin-shed cattle of the Asphalt Road Department who are dumb, voiceless, and oppressed. The Commissioner cannot say that they are temporary begaries and that he cannot raise suitable quarters for them for even these temporary hands are permanently needed.

The men's fines should be used for lessening the hardships of the men, not for adding to the amenities of the supriors.

ABOMINATIONS ONE, TWO, THREE.

(Continued from page 6.)

are treated badly enough in India. Have these orthodox castes and officials of these specified parts of Indore and Gwalior any souls? They certainly have no hearts excepting the mere physiological organs so called, which presumably in their case, pump not warm human blood to their veins, but hell-fire. To indulge in an orgy of filth and lust—for that is what it must be psychologically—by whipping up into a frenzy all that is foulest and most fiendish in human flesh at the expense of perfectly innocent and helpless human beings, nay "women", who are low-caste only by a gross travesty of fate, but who are no less sisters and brothers of the whole human race—this is in one short word—rape!

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Abomination number one. We come to abomination number two.

At the entrance to the beautiful, new temple at Fanaswadi, the fame of which has already spread all over Bombay, there stands a notice in bold letters announcing to all the world, that only members of the "Chathurvarnas" or the four 'traditional' castes are allowed within its sacred precincts.

Recently His Holiness Shri Anantacharyar to whose efforts we owe this rare and inspiring temple of art dedicated to religion, or if you like, temple of religion consecrated by art, publicly declared himself a devout disciple of the Divine Teacher, the Teachings of the Bhagvad Gita, and a profound believer of the Gospel of Universal Love, Truth and Righteousness.

The two statements are difficult to reconcile. On the one hand this benign profession of the Gospel of Universal Love and Brotherhood as taught in the Gita, and on the other hand the cold prohibition of the right to worship against these unfortunates who by the cruel and selfish decree of their fellows are outcaste. In Love, in Death, in God all men are equal but in worship of the same God they are unequal in our God-forsaken world. The rich may not bow down before Him with the poor, the high-caste may not bow down with the low-caste. Do men imagine that God can come to them even in the costliest of temples where there are prohibition-notices against their own brothers and sisters?

Alas it is too much like the American evangelists who fervently preach the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man and then draw the line at the Negro who would worship in God's House. Oh but how can the Negro bow down with the White Man? The White Man is up against a problem where there is none. He calls it the colour problem. But to this day he cannot explain his difficulty. "Oh yes, Christ is for all men;" "oh yes British justice is for all men;" "oh yes, freedom is as much the right of the Chinese, the Egyptians, the South African Indians and the Indians as of the Englishman: but, this, but you see this is different, you see—you "can't" expect it of human nature and well anyhow it's different...." That is the kind of lame, stuttering defence the mind of White Man makes. With the filibustering defence of the other type, the down right type, we are more familar in India.

But that is Western psychology. We had no idea that we had caught the infection, ourselves. We imagined, at any rate, that we were open about it. If we perpetrated caste-distinctions, we did so, brazenly, and without sanctimonious eye-wash like our Western evangelists. But now? We have spared the Western preachers no epithets for their hypocrisy and moral poltroonery: but now? Now it is a Hindu Holiness who preaches Universal Brotherhood and draws the line at his fellowmen in the best pulpit manner of a White Archbishop!

And we can only hang our heads in shame a second time.

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A third time still we must hang our heads. The Idar Prajayeek Conference was met quietly, to discuss certain matters that had no trace of communal prejudices and were not calculated to prejudice the Mohammedans or any other community. Yet, a peaceful gathering like that was sought to be turned into a communal riot, more properly a Hindu-Muslim riot, thanks entirely to the devil of hooliganism that possessed some brainless fools. Are other of our peaceful national efforts to be frustrated by other such communal jealousies? Is there no hope of an understanding? No hope for Hindu-Muslim unity? Are these differences always going to spoil our future as a nation?

While they do, we must still hang our heads in shame for the third time.

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But if there are three abominations in one week to our discredit, there are half-a-dozen flagrant abominations to the discredit of our foreign rulers. And not a few of these are glories to our credit. If we have had to hang our heads in shame three times in public for our abominations in one week I hope to be able to show another time that we can hold our heads high with just pride more than three times for our glories won in one week also.

FOR CULPABLE HOMICIDE

SEVEN YEARS R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 23.

Accepting the verdict of the Jury, who found Krishna Arjun Chowdhari of Kharbao, guilty under Sec. 304 I. P. C. (Culpable Homicide- Mr. Shannon, the Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment yesterday sentencing the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 7 years.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Mr. V. N. Thagore, 1st Class Magistrate Bhiwandi, had committed the accused to the Sessions for having murdered his father, Arjun Malya, an old man of 75 years. The deceased has two sons Nathoo and Krishna, the accused. After the death of his first wife, the deceased married Janki by 'Pat' marriage and also married Bhagi some four years ago. As the sons could not pull on well with their step-mothers, they separated from their father and were given their shares in the property. The deceased had kept for himself a piece of workas land known as "Dongri" and in this land he allowed the accused to burn his 'rab'. The deceased and the accused, though separated, lived in the same house in separate compartments. The accused, who in the habit of losing temper on trivial matters, had assaulted his step-mothers on 28/1/26 and Bhagi who was severely handled, lodged a complaint against the accused, got him convicted on 8/4/26 fined and bound over for 1 year.

The deceased father stood surety for his son's good behavious as no other person desired to stand surety for him. The surety bond expired on 8/4/27 and on the next day the ungrateful son murdered his father. The real cause of vegeance which the son nurtured against his father was the sale of the workas piece of land called "Dongri." On the day in question, the accused got himself drunk, picked up a quarrel on a small pretext, caught hold of his father dragged him inside and belaboured him on the head with a wooden flat stool or 'Pat'.

The jury brought a verdict of guilty under Sec. 304 and the accused was sentenced as mentioned above.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Mr. G. R. Walavalkar.

AFGHAN SUBJECTS IN BOMBAY

CONSUL'S ADVICE

On the occasion of the last Id, a large assembly of Afghans gathered together in the Maidan where was also present Mr. Abdul Rehman Khan, Consul of Afghanistan, who entertains sentiments of enthusiam for the advancement of his motherland. The latter addressed those present at considerable length congratulating them on the Id and explaining to them the philosophy and advantages in particular of the religion of Islam. He exhorted his countrymen to uphold and maintain the proud spirit of the Afghan nationality to live in unity and strive for the prosperity of the King and the country. The Consul in his speech made reference to historical facts and contemporary happenings. But he referred in particular to the sympathy and devotion of His Majesty the King and his constant endeavours in the cause of the betterment of the motherland as well as the high ambition and lofty aspirations the high ambition cherishes, reating the future of his beloved subjects. Further, Mr. Abdul Rehman Khan dwelt on the advantages of education, the acquisition of arts and the development of trade and showed the benefits derived from having a Consulate in a city like Bombay, and emphatically advised them to have passports and certificates of identification so that his countrymen may be easily differentiated from others. Finally the Consul patiently listened to some of the difficulties and grievances of the Afghan subjects in Bombay, and gave them sympathetic and satisfactory replies.

The proceedings terminated in national rejoicings.

The Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says that the Nizam has issued a firman prohibiting the custom of self-flagellation during the Moharam festival. He points out that the practice is apt to bring Islamic religion into contempt.—A. P.

QUARREL AMONG THEOSOPHISTS.

ADDRESS BY MRS. BESANT

A PLEA FOR LIBERTY OF THOUGHT.

Dr. Annie Besant delivered the presidential address at the annual convention of the Theosophical Society in England, which opened at the Queen's Hall, London, on Saturday.

One question, she said, among them upon which there was no difference of opinion in theory but a considerable lack of living it out in practice was that of authority. There was no authority in their society binding the thought of any member. The Society knew nothing of difference of religion or race or colour.

Another point that arose was that of difference of opinion within the Society. No one was responsible for anyone else's opinion, and it could not be a bar to membership. She mentioned that Dr. Steiner, valued among them for his knowledge of Western mysticism and occultism, who was the general secretary of the German section, had refused to admit to membership anyone who followed the Eastern side of their teaching. She remonstrated with him and he went out of the Society with a very large following of people and formed another society.

A still more important question, was that of majority and minority. Their constitution was democratic. "Personally," said Dr. Besant, "I am not very much in love with democracy at present, because it only counts head and not what is in the heads. (Laughter.) As to the majority, in most contries—speaking for the moment politically—I think, when they are not very highly educated there is a difficulty in carrying on the affairs of the nation if those who are not well instructed are in the majority. When most of the people are swayed by passion, whether in religion or anything else, there is danger to liberty."

Because their society was democratic that ought not to lead to the idea that the majority had a right to interfere with the opinions of the minority. She was told there were still a good many in their lodges who did not like opinions to be expressed with which they did not agree. It was utterly against the laws of their society for one section to impose its opinion on another, and she had been hammering that in during her visit to America. If persons in the minority were very aggressive that was no reason why the majority should be the same. The minority usually attacked weak points, and if the majority were sure of their ground they would never get angry or show vexation.

"You never lose your temper about a thing you are sure of. What you have to guard against is showing compassion for the ignorance of the other person. (Laughter.)

CHARLES BRADLAUGH QUOTED.

"May I quote," she continued, "the words of my dear old friend, Charles Bradlugh, after he had been engaged in a very heated debate, and the speeches on each side had been very strongly worded and both were very much in the wrong. He said at the end:—

In these contests truth has laurels alike for the victor and for the vanquished; laurels for the victor in that he held and maintained the truth; laurels still welcome to the vanquished whose defeat crowns him with a truth that he knew not of before.

"Those are the words of a man who loved liberty, and I have always remembered them as showing the value of debate."

They were sometimes told that their society was decaying, even that it was dead, but in her twenty years of presidency their national societies had grown from eleven to forty-two, though they did not urge people to join. They were much more eager to spread ideas than to increase membership. No one was obliged to join the Liberal Catholic Church or to believe in the coming of a new world teacher. Their Society had members of every Christian sect and great world faith and welcomed them all.

The convention was held in the large hall, which was filled. Women in proportion to men were quite six to one. There were representatives present from about twenty different countries, and some Russians attended.—"Manchester Guardian."

BRITISH EMPIRE WOULD FALL"

MR. SAMBAMURTI ON MASS MOVEMENT

NAGPUR, June 25.

Messrs. Sambamurthy and B. F. Bharucha addressed a public meeting in the Vyankatesh Theatre under the presidency of Mr. Ruiker.

Mr. Sambamurthy paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Avari but did not express any opinion on the Satyagraha movement. He said India's political goal could only be complete independence, and if India resorted to mass movement of non-payment of taxes the British Empire would fall down like a house of cards.

Mr. Bharucha appealed to the audience to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Chairman thanked the speakers for having come down to Nagpur to study the Satyagraha Movement and said that non-violence was the soul of the movement. The meeting terminated late at night.

It is understood that Messrs. Sambamurthy and B. F. Bharucha will stay here for a few days more to study the Satyagraha movement.—Free Press.

RELIEVED AT LAST!

LANCASHIRE AND TARIFF BOARD DECISIONS.

NOT COMPETITIVE TO BOMBAY!

BRITISH COTTON MAGNATES' CHUCKLES.

A number of leaders of the Lancashire cotton trade expressed their views on the decision of the Government of India in interviews with representatives of the "Manchester Guardian" in mail weekk.

Mr. W. E. Thompson, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that as president of that body he was unable to comment officialy on the Indian tariff question until he had consulted his colleagues at the Chamber and the other cotton trade associations with whom the Chamber worked in close collaboration.

"I would, however, like to remind you," he proceeded, "that the abolition of the 3 1/2 per cent. Excise duty which the Government of India decided upon only 18 months ago has scarcely had time to show itself.

"I certainly feel it will prove a helpful thing for the Bombay industry. Lancashire expressly refrained from taking any action on that occasion, although it meant a further disadvantage of 3 1/2 per cent. against our goods. We refrained because we realised that India now enjoys control over her own destinies in these matters, and we desired to co-operate and not to criticise.

"Personally I feel that the same attitude of refraining from comment or criticism is the proper one for Lancashire on this occasion also. Of course everybody in Lancashire is certain to experience relief in finding that the decision of the Government of India although made with regard to India's interests, turns out to avoid involving any further duty on our goods.

"Most of us will hope that with the measures to be taken by the Government of India and by the Bombay industry itself, and with the revival in demand which are all waiting for, the cotton industry in India, as well as our own in Lancashire, will overcome their present difficulties. Bombay and Lancashire are not in competition, so we can join hands with them in working for better times.

"All this is merely my personal opinion, but I feel it will represent the views of many of our members."

Sir Edward Rhodes said: "The decision of the Government of India on Tariff Board Reform will, it is hoped, give satisfaction to both India and Lancashire.

"Lancashire will naturally be profoundly relieved that no further import duty is to be charged on her goods, because she is already sufficiently handicaped in her trade with India, and has had a particularly bad time during the past few years. The Government of India has also made it unnecessary for the people of India to pay needlessly higher prices for Lancashire goods.

"The Government of India, recognising India's desire to foster her home industries, is proposing to remove altogether the duty on many important artfcles used in the cotton trade, and I believe that Lancashire will not begrudge this. I do not of course know the full details of the Government of India's decision but, as I understand it, I think it will be considered a very fair one by all concerned."

The opinion of Sir William Clare Lees was: "It seems clear that the problem before the Tariff Board and the Government of India has been a ticklish one. They doubtless sympathised with the difficulties of the Bombay mills, and wanted to doll what they could to assist.

"As things stand, the question is really not one for Lancashire to interfere in: it is an Indian question, and has been settled in accordance with Indian procedure.

"We in Lancashire are bound to feel relieved that no further duty has to be imposed on our goods. For the rest—we have every sympathy with Bombay, with whom we do not compete—they will find the other recommendations genuinely helpful. Of course, what would be best for both Lancashire and Bombay would be a revival of demand in India, and that is what we all hope for."

Sir Edwin Stockton said: "It would be useless to deny that in so far as it does not involve any further duty on Lancashire goods the decision is bound to be welcomed here. Our trade difficulties have been so very acute for some time past that any additional handicap would have acted severely upon a position which really can't stand anything further in the way of obstacles.

"Of course, one naturally sympathises with the Bombay millowners in their difficulties, and one can only hope that a real general revival of demand will soon show itself and thus bring help to all interested, both in India and Lancashire. I have not yet seen the full details of the Tariff Board report, and so can only comment in a general sort of way. I do hope, however, that any criticism made either here or in India will be inspired by a recognition of the mutual interests of all concerned. It would be unfortunate if the decision led to any bitterness either here or in Bombay. In my opinion the interests of Lancashire and India are not competitive, and a spirit of co-operation would best serve the welfare of both.

"I am a great believer myself in the wonderful possibilities of India's development, and with this will come a greatly increased power of consumption which will not only assist her own producers but ours in addition."

Sir Charles Macara said: "I said recently that people tend to overlook the tremendous handicap to Eastern countries, India and Japan, and also to America, of the excessive cost of building and equipping mills—roughly 100 per per cent more than in England. In a mill of 80,000 spindles the rate of depreciation is £16,000 a year.

"Nor is the Eastern employers' wage bill as low as we sometimes think, requiring more supervision. There is far too much talk about foreign competition without taking into account the handicaps of foreign competitors. To face these facts doesn't suit many who discuss the subject."

HOW TARIFF BOARD REPORT IS VIEWED BY LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER CONFERENCE.

There was a conference in Manchester in Mail week, convened by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, representing Lancashire cotton trade organisations, to consider the situation in regard to India and the tariff inquiry. After the conference, which was conducted in private, the following official report of the proceedings was issued:—

In accordance with recent practice on all occasions when announcements are expected which may possiby be of importance to the Lancashire cotton trade, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. W. E. Thompson, invited representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, and the finishing trades to meet representatives of the Chamber of Commerce in the offices of the latter body this morning, in order to consider the decision of the Government of India in regard to the report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Inquiry.

The decision of the Government of India, as published in this morning's papers, does not directly affect Lancashire's export trade, and the matter is therefore regarded as entirely an Indian affair. Lancashire trusts, however, that the assistance which the Bombay industry is to receive as a result of the present decision, coupled with the revival of demand which is to be hoped for, may enable them to overcome their present difficulties.

When the Excise duty of 3 1/2 per cent. was abolished by the Government of India in December, 1925, the Lancashire trade organisations issued a statement in which they expressed the hope that a position might be created in which the requirements of the Indian market would be met to an increasing extent by her own manufacturers in their class of production, and by Lancashire in the types upon which she concentrates. Such a state of affairs would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian industry whilst doing no injustice to the Lancashire cotton trade, which is of considerable importance from the point of view of the general consumer in India. The hope was then expressed that a frank recognition of that situation might lead to the fostering of a better spirit of mutual support and accommodation and the meeting this morning felt they could not do better than repeat these statements, and assert that the same cordial sentiments continue to govern the feelings of the Lancashire trade.—"Manchestrer Guardian."

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ERROR IN ACCOUNTS

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 21

The question of the responsibility for an error in the accounts of the Poona Suburban Municipality formed the main topic of discussion at a meeting of the Board on Monday evening. There was a small attendance and the President, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jun Bahadur, introducing the matter explained that the Municipality had deposited with the Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Government securities amounting to Rs. 190,000. When these fell due in September 1926 no steps were taken to collect a sum of Rs. 8,000 odd due as interest on these bonds. In May this year, the matter was brought to light on an inspection of the accounts. On enquiry at the Bank, the President was informed that this sum of Rs. 8,000 had now lapsed and the Municipality would have to face a loss of Rs. 18,000 in interest, though it was suggested that a part might be recovered if the matter was properly, represented to Government.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

After pointing out that the account had been audited by a Government auditor and had been accepted by the Standing Committee, and passed by the Councillors generally, the President then went on to deal with the question of responsibility. As President, he had to deal with all the work done in the Municipality. No one had brought the matter to his notice at the proper time. The Chief Officer had very arduous duties to perform both outdoor as in Engineer and in the office and he had always done his work efficiently and well and any blame for the omission could not rest on his shoulders. He could say that he was an exceedingly hard working and honest servant. The Accountant had acknowledged his mistake in a letter to the Board. In extenuation of his error, however he pointed out that when he took charge of the accounts, no one had drawn his attention to these Government Securities. When questioned by a member of the Board the Accountant said that he had shown the securities to the Auditor, when he was auditing the Accounts.

NO DRASTIC ACTION SUGGESTED.

The President asked the Board to accept the Accountant's explanation. He had Nawab Shah Rookh pointed out, a very good record of service, was a Government pensioner, and had given every satisfaction and he suggested that drastic action should not be taken in his case.

Khan Bahadur Mehta suggested that the Municipal servants be asked to leave the meeting for a short while, Mr. Dalal, the Chief Officer, though willing to do so pointed out that under the rules he was obliged to be present at the meeting. He, however, left the room though the President supported his contention.

After further discussion in which among other things it was suggested that the Standing Committee should be asked for an explanation, that the Chief Officer should explain what was partly due to his over-sight. Khan Bahadur M. N. Meta proposed month pending further enquiry into the matter. At this stage it was decided not to proceed further with the matter till the subject was discussed by a well-attended meeting of the Board. Another item dealt with before the meeting dispersed was the translation of the electoral rules etc., into Marathi. The President was in favour of the proposal and it was agreed by a majority that this should be done.

Before concluding the President asked that the members should meet on Sunday afternoon and discuss the rules for a couple of hours at the same time inviting them to tea after business was concluded.

MYSORE BUDGET

DEWAN CLEARS MISAPPREHENSION

MYSORE, June 25.

With a view to clear misapprehensions from the minds of the non-official members of the Mysore Legislative Council as evidenced by their speeches on the year's budget and the hundred odd cut motions tabled for discussion, Mirza Mohamed Ismail, the Dewan and President of the Assembly made a happy innovation in permitting departmental heads to explain their respective positions which rendered the day's proceedings very lively. The Financial Secretary quoted facts and figures showing how Government were not overestimating the revenue. Regarding the pensions scheme he said that after careful consideration the Government had decided to introduce the same for the benefit of pensioners who received not more than Rs. 10 per mensem. The amount payable under the scheme would be advanced from capital resources and the Revenues would repay the same with interest by equated payments in 15 years.

The Inspector-General of Education in the course of his speech admitted the necessity of universal compulsary primary education in the State and also increasing the pay and prospects of teachers which he promised to do when grants were available. He favoured the idea of making the vernacular the medium of instructions. In conclusion Mr. Ramaih struck a note of personal appeal to members of his community to welcome the recent order on the Miller Report to give one of the four appointment to Brahmins.—A. P.

A case of plague is reported from Coonoor, on the Nilgiri Hills, the victim being a child. The Assistant Director of Health immediately ordered all people in the affected locality to get themselves inoculated, and over 1,500 people promptly complied with the order.—A. P.

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FEASTING LEADS TO ASSAULT

SEQUEL TO "MERRY" EASTER SUNDAY.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, June 21.

Before the City Magistrate Bandra, Francis Baptista Pascol Baptista and Francis Cardoz of Chembur, were charged with causing grievous hurt to one Manuel Lawrence Gowria of Khar. It appears that on Easter Sunday evening the complainant with two others had gone over to Santa Cruz to inquire about some work.

As they did not meet the person they wanted, one of the complainant's friends invited him for a drink at tavern. As they were having a "bon vivant", another group consisting of the accused and one Edward Morris were similarly engaged. In the lighter moments complainant began singing. This was retaliated by the accused who it is alleged indulged in abusive songs. On the complainant remonstrating the accused threatened the complainant. After the feasting was over and as the parties were going homewards, the complainant was it is alleged attacked by the two accused Nos. 3 and 2 and accused No. 1 stabbed him with a pen knife causing deep wounds in the neck and ribs.

The accused state that it was not accused No. 1 who struck but one Edward Morris. But as no evidence was forthcoming to prove this, Edward Morris was discharged.

The learned Magistrate then framed a charge against accused, under Sec. 326. The case has been postponed for the 28th inst. for examining the witnesses.

Messrs. P. D. Patil and P. A. Pereira with the Police prosecutor were in charge of the prosecution whilst the accused were defended by Messrs. Oke and Balsara.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, June 24.

Legislative Department:—Mr. Abdul Quadir Siddqui's election to the Assembly by the Central Provinces Mahomedan constituency is notified. Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, Official member from Behar has resigned from the Council of State.

Home Department:—Sir Alexander Muddiman is granted leave for 5 months and twenty-eight days from the 16th July. Mr. C. Stead, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, officiates as Inspector-General vice Mr. Isemonger on leave.

Foreign and Political Department:—The services of Captain J. Brookman are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The appointments of Mr. J. R. Ives as vice-Consul for United States of America in Calcutta, of John Bleeck, as acting Honorary Consul for Switzerland and of Mr. A. L. B. Tuckers as acting Honorary Consul for Denmark at Calcutta are notified.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. W. Ebden officiates as a Director of Army Audit vice Mr. A. G. Barr granted four months' leave. Mr. R. G. Goote officiates as Assistant Audit Officer B. B. & C. I. Railway examiner of Accounts vice Mr. Ricketts whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board. Mr. Chottoraj officiates as Assistant Auditor E. B. Railway vice Mr. R. Ramaswami Iyer who is on a short leave. Mr. C. R. Watkins is appointed temporarily as the Collector of Customs in the Imperial Customs Service and is placed on special duty in the Department on the Central Revenue side. Mr. G. S. Hardy is granted leave for six months. Mr. P. N. Chandravarkar is posted in Madras as Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service. Mr. P. E. Barker, officiating Controller of Marine Accounts, is confirmed. Mr. J. J. Brown, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts has retired from the service.

Education Department:—The Punjab Government have nominated Captain L. H. G. Conville to represent the cotton growing industry of the Punjab on the Central Cotton Committee. Mr. H. N. Glover officiates as Special Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Parnell appointed as Special Officer in the North West Frontier Province. Colonel M. O. C. Tandy, Director of Survey of India is granted leave for about sixteen and a half months from the 1st July. Dr. J. D. G. Hunter officiates as Director of Geodetic branch from the date he takes over Railway Department. Mr. J. E. Monk is appointed Engineer-in-chief Construction and Surveys, East Indian Railway. Mr. C. A. Beaty is reverted to officiate as Traffic Inspector N. W. Railway. The Railway Board has sanctioned survey of line from Mandi to Suket by N. W. Dum at noon from Allahabad. They were met by the station staff officer, Dutch Vice-Consul and Dutch Colony in Calcut-Railway and reconnaisance survey from Suket to Dahar. Mr. A. R. Sarin is appointed Assistant Controller of Stores, Indian State Railways. Mr. C. N. Myers officiates as Assisant Director, Clearing Accounts office, Lahore.

Industries Department:—It is notified that four rupees will be the rate of cess payable from 1st July this year to 13th June 1928 on every person recruited or assisted to emigrate under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1915. Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Director, Telegraph Engineering, Eastern Circle, is granted leave and Mr. Sice officiates in his place.—A. P.

WOODEN PLATFORMS AT TRAM STATIONS

QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED IN CORPORATION

At a meeting of the Tramway and Telephone Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on 5th May consideration was given to a letter from Mr. A. J. Lonzado, stating that the tramway line from Lal Baug towards the north is raised by six inches above the road level with the result that the height of the tramway foot board is further increased by six inches and that consequently passengers especially ladies and children find it very difficult to board or get out of the cars; pointing out that the central avenue ends at the old Tram Terminus at Parel and that if it was extended as far as the present terminus at Dadar it would have been more convenient to utilize it for boarding or getting out of the cars. Suggesting that the central avenue may be extended to Dadar Terminus or suitable halting stations may be built on the line.

After discussion, it was proposed by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, "That it be recommended to the Corporation that the applicant be informed that it is understood that the Tramways Company have issued orders to keep open both the doors of all the tram cars running on the line from Lal Baug towards the north and that as by experience it has been found that the danger complained of is minimised by this arrangement, nothing further is required to be done in the matter."

It was seconded by Mr. Kisendas Ramji and 'Carried with one dissentient.'

At the same meeting consideration was given to the corporation resolution:

"That the Tramways Committee be requested to negotiate with the Tramways Company for arranging for wooden platforms being provided at the tramway stopping places wherever possible so as to prevent accidents to passengers from the motor cars coming from the back of the tram car."

In connection with this matter Mr. Moberly observed that if the Committee would recommen and the Corporation would sanction the laying of stone platforms at the tramway stopping places he was prepared to recommend to his Board to contribute half the cost, not exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, of constructing platforms on certain selected roads, provided the sites for them were given free of tax and they were lighted by the Municipality under the existing public lighting arrangement.

After discussion, it was proposed that the Corporation be recommended to accept Mr. Moberty's offer abovementioned.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded.

An Amendment thereto was proposed by Mr. B. T. Desai, "That with reference to their Resolution No. 14128, dated the 30th March 1927, the Corporation be informed that the Committee are of opinion that it is the duty of the Tramways Company to provide plaforms at the tramway stopping places wherever they are necessary and that the Tramways Company be informed accordingly."

Mr. D. G. Khairaz seconded.

The 'Amendment', on being put to the vote, was 'carried' by 7 votes 'against' 3. It was also 'carried' as a Substantive Proposition. This question will be discussed by the corporation this month.

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FOURTH ROUND PROSPECTS

With only Greig Compbell and C. Philcox remaining in singles at Wimbledon, they are doomed to fall in the fourth round to Kozeluh Borotra and Timmer. Consolation to Britain must be sought in women's singles where the pairings for quarter-finals so far available are Mrs. Godfree versus Miss Ryan, and Senorita De Alvarez versus Mrs. Watson the opponents of Mrs. Peacock and Miss Joan Fry in quarter-finals have not been decided upon.

In the hird round, Miss Wills beat Miss Eileen Bennett 7/5 6/3. In the fourth round, Mrs. Goofree beat Miss Colyer 6/2 6/2. Miss Ryan beat Miss Harvey 7/5 6/1, Mrs. Peacock beat Miss Maltoy 6/3 6/2. Miss Joan Fry beat Miss Bouman (Dutch Hodder of French hard-courts title) 2/6 6/4 9/7.

In men's doubles, second round, Tilden and Hunter beat Godfree and Greig 6/0 9/8.

In the fourth round of men's singles Cochet beat Dekehrling (Hungary) 8/6 6/3 6/2. Brugnon beat Kingsley 4/6 6/3 6/2 6/2. Thus in first half of quarter-finals Tilden will meet Brugnon and Cochet will meet Hnter.—Reuter's Special.

ARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANKING SOCIETY

A correspondent writes:—

The Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1927 shows that the Society has continued to make steady progress. The working capital has increased from Rs. 29,720/- to Rs. 38,350/-; the share capital from Rs. 13,908/- to Rs. 15,606/- and the membership from 402 to 437. Holding in liquid assets rose from Rs. 7,175/- to Rs. 12,722/-. Transactions for the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1715/8/10 including last year's balance, which the Committee recommend to appropriate as follows:—

To reserve and dividend equalisation fund Rs. 410/- dividend at 6 1/4 per cent Rs. 879/1/0, to pay honorarium to the Honorary Treasurer Rs. 200/- and the balance of Rs. 226/7/10 to be carried to next year's accounts.

In the light of experience of the last nine years, the Committee suggest certain changes in the bye-laws of the Society with a view to make it more useful to its members, for adoption at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 2nd July 1927 at 5 p.m.

A gang of dacoits of which a woman is said to be an active member has been captured by the Bengal police in the interior of the Twenty-Four Parganas District.—A. P.

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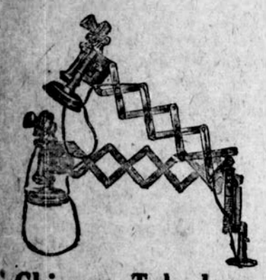

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

COMMON SHAME FOR HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

In the course of an editorial, "Bande Mataram" observes:—"Time was when the Hindus and the Musalmans treated each other as brothers and they loved each other to such an extent that they, in spite of differences on the score of religion, drank from one and the same vessel. Time was when the Hindus and the Musalmans used to celebrate each other's festivals in a spirit of love and affection. The citizens of Lahore cannot forget the Ram Naumi festival of 1919 when both the communities celebrated the festival with every show of affection for each other. The result was that the Hindus set up 'sabils' during the Muharram for the benefit of the Musalmans. But, alas our eyes are now longing to see those same demonstrations of love! Today matters have gone to such a pitch that when any important festival comes off, Government have to resort to the use of machine-guns, their army and the police in order to stop the members of both these communities from coming to blows. The festival which stands for sacrifice, the festival which demands sacrifice of the most dear thing in the world in the path of God, is celebrated under the protection of machine guns. No patriot will ever feel proud of such a situation. Both these communities have been living in India for centuries and they have to live as neighbours for good. They have not got so much strength in them as to drive the other out of India. We say truly that we are very much grieved to see our festivals being celebrated under the protection of Government. The Hindus and the Mussalmans ought to consider whether, in these circumstance, they can show their face to the outside world. Dear brothers, please remember that you cannot win freedom unless you learn to treat each other with toleration."

A LABOUR PAPER.

"Shihab," a newly started paper from Rawalpindi, declares the following to be its aims and objects: "Most of the ailments of our Society are due to the unwholesome relations between Capital and Labour. The curse of capitalism is drawing the world to ruin. The labourer is like the back-bone for the society and it is, therefore necessary for every well-wisher of humanity to do his best to keep this part alive. "Shihab" will, like the shooting-star, will fight against the dark forces of capitalism. The North-Western Frontier Province is now-a-days becoming an arena for the capitalists. If the humble services of "Shihab" succeed in making the mutual relations of capital and labour wholesome, it will indeed be a unique achievement."

Mr. Akhtar Sherani has resigned the editorship of "Baharistan", Lahore, and is making arrangements for starting his own magazine. He states that the managing staff is responsible for his resignation. ("Ittehad").

DEMOLITION OF AHMEDABAD CITY WALLS.

Protesting against the demolition of the Ahmedabad City wall, Maulana Shaukat Ali remarks:—"It is my desire that the question of demolishing the City Wall of Ahmedabad may be deferred for at least ten years. I request Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Municipality not to be in haste in this matter. Let them not wound the feelings of the weak Musalmans for the sake of a matter of not very great importance. There are other schemes available for the improvement and development of the City. Those schemes should be carried out. I make a request to Mahatmaji to settle this matter amicably." ((Rosnamae-e-Khilafat").

"According to the latest advices from Cawnpore it appears that in addition to the precautionary measures adopted by the local authorities, the respectable citizens, both Hindus and Musalmans, did their best to maintain peace. It is stated that many Musalmans visited their Hindu friends soon after the prayers and that the Hindus accorded a cordial reception to them. In the matter of the sacrifice of animals also both the communities fully respected each other's susceptibilities." ("Hamdam").

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BRITISH HUMILIATION IN CHINA

ARCOS RAID, THE SEQUEL

AN AMERICAN VIEW

"Unity" of Chicago writes:

The English Tories, hard pressed on the Trades Union Bill, are up to their old tricks. It will be remembered that, when they were similarly hard pressed in the last election, they suddenly forged a so-called Zenovieff letter, published it as evidence of a Soviet conspiracy against the Empire, and on the wave of the 'red' scare thus conjured up, rode to victory and office. Now comes another performance of the same sort, only a little more elaborate. Thus, on May 12 last, a force of 150 London policemen, under the direction of the Home Secretary, raided the offices of Arcos Limited, the trading organisation of Russian cooperative societies in England, and also the headquarters of the Soviet Trade Delegation. Amid a great display of force and secrecy, Russian officials were held, their papers seized and carted away, their safes opened, and so on. Now, in due time, at a critical moment in the debate in the Commons, when public opinion is rallying to the Labour Party in opposition to the Trades Union Bill, the Home Secretary will publish revolutionary papers discovered in this sensational raid, and call upon the people once again to resist the "reds." The papers of course will be forgeries, just like the Zenovieff letter, but they may do their appointed work, especially with such elaborate preparation behind them. A 'red' scare, duly documented with manufactured evidence, seems to "go" even better in England these days than in America. If there is any sanity in the public mind, however, there must some time be an end to this kind of thing. The silly business of blaming everything on the Russians, and of labelling all progressive ideas and all opposition to reaction as Bolshevism, cannot go on forever. Our own experience in this country with "the bloody shirt" tells the story. Time after time, in the years following the Civil War, the Republicans waved this 'bloody shirt,' and thus time after time, on the fake issue of treason, won elections. The business failed, however, in the Tilden-Hayes campaign of 1876, and again, more decisively, in the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884. Very shortly, thereafter, "the bloody shirt" became a joke, and straightaway disappeared. So with Bolshevism! There may be one more campaign in it, as the Republicans used to say of "the bloody shirt," but the end is surely in sight.

When has Great Britain ever suffered such a humiliation as that which has befallen its policy in China? What a fall was there, my brethren—what a backdown! And think of Austen Chamberlain having the consummate brass to retain his portfolio after having led his government and the empire itself to the shame of utter and ridiculous defeat! He was going to "show" those Chinese Bolshevists, he was. Hence his ultimatum served along with the other interested powers on the foreign minister of the Nationalists! Back comes a reply as straight and true as a bullet between the eyes—as deadly a diplomatic document as ever came out of Moscow which is saying a good deal. Instantly furious anger on the part of the English cabinet! Threats, denunciations, explosives rumble like thunder along the black horizon of Far Eastern affairs. A war seems imminent—or, if not a war, then surely armed reprisals after the manner of the Boxer intervention. Then suddenly, retreat all along the line! The British Foreign Secretary rises in the Commons to say that nothing will be done, and sits down the worst beaten minister in English history. It is to laugh—and to cheer, as well. For this means that the Nationalists of China are in full control, and can now resume their triumph and progress to Peking. The explanation of this amazing episode is not far to seek. At bottom, as Mr. Millard has been pointing out in his dispatches to the New York "World," is the fact that the Western Powers are all at sixes and sevens among themselves. Conflicting interests have led inevitably to divided counsels. Next comes the fact that the Nationalist movement, in spite of personal rivalries and local dissensions, is in itself a vast tide of awakened life, which [illegible] than the refugees in Louisiana can handle the Mississippi flood. In the one case as in the other, it is a case of getting out of the way in time. Lastly, comes the steadfast policy of Calvin Coolidge, which does him infinite credit. Newspaper correspondents in China saw "red," the Shanghai business men lost their heads, the American minister and the consuls went plumb crazy, England blustered and whined and threatened. But Coolidge never wavered. There was to be no war in China so far as the United States was concerned. We have long been a severe criticic of the Coolidge administration. For this reason do we feel satisfaction in extolling a policy as wise as it was patient and courageous.

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"Bombay Chronicle" Dated 27th June 1927. L255

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